

DAILY REPORT

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XINHUA ANALYZES U.S.-SOVIET SPACE ARMS RACE

OW171702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 17 Aug 84

["News Analysis: New Phase in Superpowers' Space Arms Race" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- The present U.S.-Soviet quarrel about space weapons talks reflects the intensified superpowers' rivalry in outer space, which, as a Western journal put it, has entered the phase "for cosmic space control." A salient feature of this rivalry is that both rivals have moved from the development of military satellites to that of space weapons intended for actual combat. Deployment of space weapons would add a "fourth battlefield" to the conventional sea, air and land. Some Western columnists have warned that this is meant as "a curtain-raiser for Star Wars."

The United States and the Soviet Union have so far launched some 3,000 satellites, most of which are used for military purposes.

The Soviet Union is taking a lead in anti-satellite weapons. It has conducted more than 20 tests of this kind, while the United States is using F-15 fighter planes to launch its anti-satellite weapons, and its first test last year was a success.

The introduction of the space shuttle has more or less closed the gap between the two superpowers in their space arms race. Since 1981, the United States has launched three space shuttles, "The Columbia," "The Challenger" and "The Discoverer." The construction of two more space shuttles is now on the agenda of the U.S. space agency. In face of this serious challenge, the Soviet Union conducted the first test of its smaller space shuttle last year. Since the end of the 1970's, the Soviet Union has done the groundwork for a permanent orbit space station which could serve as a permanent base in outer space for man's exploration in the universe. The United States, trying to catch up, has planned to put its first permanent space station into the orbit before 1992. Such a station could be made into a site for the deployment of massive antimissile systems which U.S. President Ronald Reagan proposed to develop in March last year.

Another significant feature of this space rivalry is that both superpowers are going all out to develop space defense systems in hope of gaining an overall lead in nuclear weaponry. Despite their 1972 treaty which limits the deployment of their anti-ballistic missile systems, the two superpowers have actually quickened their pace in the development of such weapon systems. According to Western reports, the Soviet Union is "quietly going all out" to build a nationwide anti-missile system using the latest laser technology. Such a system has already been deployed around Moscow. In March 1983, President Reagan made a dramatic announcement of what the Western press called "the Star Wars program" for the deployment in outer space and on earth of laser, particle beam and microwave weapons, satellite killers and interceptor missiles. To be completed by the end of this century, the program will cost 200 to 300 billion U.S. dollars.

The development of space defense weapons stems from the bid for overall nuclear supremacy as the accuracy of the nuclear weapons improved in recent years. Some U.S. strategists believe that the once-dismissed theory of "the first strike" seems again "practicable." Consequently, they insist that stronger strategic defense has become top priority "in order to resist the offensive superiority of the ever more advanced strike weapons." This strategic thinking has led to Reagan's "Star Wars program" meant to make full use of America's hi-tech superiority.

But even when "mutual destruction" becomes "mutual defense," it does not mean that the nuclear arms race would lose its momentum and the world would be safer. Just as the nuclear "shield" could be made stronger, the nuclear "spear" could be made sharper. So what will happen is an arms race spiralling alternately in offensive and defensive systems. It is, therefore, clear that the new phase of the superpowers' rivalry in space weapons is pregnant with even graver danger to world peace and security.

WORLD PARLIAMENT POPULATION CONFERENCE ENDS

OW172118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Participants of the World Parliament Members Conference on Population and Development said here today that they will strive to carry into effect the recommendations of the recent U.N. International Conference on Population.

A "program of action", adopted at the closing session of the conference today, calls on the parliament members of various countries to play their role in formulating policies and enforcing laws on population growth. The program says that it is the sovereign right of every country to work out its own population policy. However, parliament members of one country should cooperate with their counterparts of other countries so that experience gained by one country can benefit others.

Efforts will be made to get more financial assistance from their own governments and the international community for population and development plans. More than 200 parliament members from 70 countries, including a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress, attended the two-day conference.

WESTERN INVESTMENT IN SHENZHEN INCREASING

OW181440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Qinhuaugdao, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Shenzhen in Guangdong Province signed 506 agreements with overseas firms in the first half of 1984 -- 34 percent up on the same period last year, it was announced here today. Zheng Song, director of Shenzhen Industry and Commerce Bureau, who was here to participate a meeting of bureau directors from coastal special economic zones, said the agreements involved a total investment of 1.83 billion Hong Kong dollars -- up by 98 percent. Twenty-two agreements alone required an investment of 10 million Hong Kong dollars. From 1981 until the end of June, the city signed 3,018 contracts and agreements with overseas firms, involving a total foreign investment of 15 billion Hong Kong dollars.

Part of Shenzhen has been designated a special economic zone, where preferential treatment is given to foreign investors.

During the first six months of this year, 134 foreign firms registered with local authorities, bringing the total to 400, Zheng said. They include Sino-Foreign joint ventures, cooperative businesses, enterprises with sole foreign investment and offices of overseas companies. Their business lines include industry, commerce, communication and transport, construction, catering, repairs, tourism, agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. Companies from Hong Kong and 20 countries, including Britain, France, Japan and the United States, are investing.

Foreign enterprises manufactured 267.34 million yuan worth of products in 1983 -- more than double the figure for 1982, and one-third of the city's industrial output value.

4TH UNIDO GENERAL CONFERENCE ENDS IN VIENNA

OW202216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The fourth general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ended here early today without consensus on a preamble to its final statement and without any agreement on two main draft resolutions. The closing meeting was delayed by more than a day because of deep political divisions between developing countries and industrialized nations on some major issues.

After a four-hour heated debate at an overnight final plenary session, the preamble was adopted when delegates from 79 countries voted for it or "chapeau." 12 industrialized nations including the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Britain and Canada abstained. The United States was the only country to vote against the preamble, which deals with the world economic situation and its impact on the developing countries.

Delegates from the Group of 77 urged that the preamble contain references to the fact that the economic difficulties in the developing countries resulted from trade protectionism, high interest rates and reduced investment on the part of the industrialized nations. The United States, however, strongly opposed these references in the text.

UNIDO Executive Director Abderrahman Khane told a press conference after the vote that it was too early to say that the conference was failure. He added that the conference is the most important dialogue between the North and the South this year. While he described as "somewhat disappointing" the U.S. refusal to approve the preamble, Khane expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration might change its mind later.

He told reporters that although the United States made a substantial contribution to the world development effort in absolute terms, the percentage of the U.S. gross national product devoted to development aid was only 0.3 percent, well below the UNIDO goal of 0.7 percent for industrialized nations. He said the industrialization of the Third World countries was vital. The developing countries, he added, stuck by the goal set by the 1975 Lima conference -- a developing nations' share of 25 percent of world industrial output by the year 2000.

The 18-day conference, attended by 1,050 delegates from 139 nations and regions, adopted 15 resolutions. Under the resolution on Africa's industrial development, UNIDO will grant 209 million U.S. dollars in financial aid to that continent between 1985 and 1990.

After lengthy discussions at the final plenary session, the conference failed to agree on two main draft resolutions on financial measures to be taken to aid the industrialization of the developing countries and worldwide industrial restructuring and redeployment. It decided to refer them to the U.N. General Assembly for further action.

MORE COVERAGE OF TEXTILE IMPORTS CONTROVERSY

State Department Comments

OW210116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 21 Aug 84

["U.S. To Consider Modifications in New Textile Rules If Necessary Says State Department" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government is considering the protest from China and other concerned countries against the new "country of origin rules" governing imports of textiles and clothing, and modifications will be made in those rules if necessary, said the U.S. State Department today. The new rules stipulate that textile exporters are subject to the inspection by the U.S. Customs Service on the country origin of their goods and no transshipment is allowed to fill unused quotas of certain countries.

U.S. State Department spokesman Alan D. Romberg said today that China has passed to the United States its views on the proposed new rules of origin, including its concern that the rules will adversely affect its textile exports. Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin pointed out in a letter to the U.S. Government Wednesday that the new rules "constitute a clear violation" of the bilateral agreement and the multiple fibre agreement, and it would create further difficulties for China's textile exports to the United States.

Romberg said, "We are in the midst of the 60-day comment period during which we are accepting the comments and views of all concerned parties. China's views, along with the views of other concerned governments, will be passed to the U.S. Customs Service and other concerned agencies for consideration," he said. "If necessary, modifications will be made in those rules," he added.

U.S. Groups Criticize Rules

OW181848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. congressmen, retailers, importers and farmers have urged President Ronald Reagan to withdraw or delay the new regulations governing imports of textiles and clothing. Under the new country-of-origin rules, issued by the U.S. Customs Bureau August 3, garments or textiles made or semi-made in one country are not permitted to be included in U.S. import quotas granted to another country or region. The new rules will effect trade of many countries and regions with the United States.

In a joint letter, therefore, 16 senators including David Boren and James Exon said that the rules would bring big troubles for U.S. retailers, importers and consumers and further harm the export of U.S. agricultural and forest goods to the Far East. The letter says that as the Asian market, which has an increasing demand for U.S. goods, provides the most hopeful opportunity for the expansion of U.S. exports, the United States must show its trade partners its willingness to maintain pragmatic trade relations. But, it says, the new rules, scheduled to take effect September 7, do not adopt a pragmatic approach toward trade partners. The senators also ask the government to resist protectionist pressure from within the country and urge President Reagan to delay the new regulations.

Chairman of the House of Representatives Budget Committee James Jones, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Trade Sub-Committee Sam Gibbons, ranking G.O.P. member of the Ways and Means Committee Barber Conable and 16 other representatives also submitted a joint letter to Reagan asking him to withdraw the regulations or at least postpone them till 1985.

In this way, they say, retailers, farmers, congressmen and the Reagan administration will have enough time to examine significant effects of the regulations and modify them.

A newly formed retail industry trade action coalition, representing retailers, said hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of textile products already on order for the Christmas season may be held up by the rules, thus posing major problems for businessmen. The American Association of Exporters and Importers called the rules "a catastrophe for the retail industry and American consumers." Importers with contracts in place are facing financial losses and possible bankruptcies, it said. Three importers have filed a law suit in the U.S. Court of International Trade seeking to block the new rules. Organizations of wheat, corn and bean planters and other agricultural groups have also opposed the new rules because they fear that the rules will also affect the export of U.S. agricultural produce.

XINHUA on American Criticism

OW210306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 21 Aug 84

["U.S. Retail Industry Demands Government Withdrawal of New Textile Rules" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, August 20 (XINHUA) -- U.S. retail industry groups, textile importers, farmers, and members of Congress are continuing criticizing U.S. new regulations governing imports of textiles and clothing, and demanding the government withdraw or delay the implementation of the new rules. Fearing that the countries concerned would take retaliatory trade measures, they said the regulation, which is to take effect September 7, would cause substantial financial difficulties for U.S. retail and other businesses, as well as apparel shortages and price increases of up to 20 percent for U.S. consumers. The new regulation issued by the U.S. Customs Bureau stipulates that textile exporters are subject to the inspection by the U.S. Customs Service on the country origin of their goods and no transshipment is allowed to fill unused quotas of certain countries.

Sim Gluckson, chairman of the textile and apparel group of the American Association of Exporters and Importers, said that "it's a very bad regulation that will be extremely disruptive to the fall and winter retail season." Gluckson pointed out that because textiles and apparel are bought six to nine months in advance, the proposed rule would likely mean that shipments already ordered by the U.S. companies would not arrive in time. "Contracts have been signed. Letters of credit have gone out, dates of shipment have been arranged," he said. "And now this. It's thrown the whole industry into confusion."

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES today, U.S. critics claim that the regulation would strand 500 million U.S. dollars worth of foreign-made textiles and apparel that American companies have already ordered.

At least a score of congressmen have complained in letters to President Reagan that the regulation "would suddenly make illegal the widespread methods of textile and apparel production which are absolutely legal under present U.S. law and which have been legal for many decades." Others, including Senator Bob Dole, expressed concern that the measure would sour the Sino-U.S. trade relation. About 11 percent of the U.S. textiles imports came from China last year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the new rules also aroused great indignation among agricultural organizations and groups, which fear that China might limit or ban imports of American grain or other commodities in retaliation.

I. 21 Aug 84

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

LI PENG SAYS PRC FULLY SUPPORTS SINO-U.S. VENTURE

OW201738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government will give full support to China-America International Engineering, Inc. (CAIEI), a joint venture established here today by the China National Coal Development Corporation (CNCDC) and International Bechtel Incorporated (IBI) of the United States. Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng gave the assurance here this afternoon when he met Bechtel representatives in the Great Hall of the People. CNCDC and IBI signed a contract on setting up the joint venture this afternoon, and the Chinese vice-premier attended the signing ceremony.

The establishment of an engineering joint venture, the first of its kind in China, is a new form of Sino-foreign cooperation, Li said, adding that this will help China to import not only new technology but also advanced management skills. The Chinese Government pays great attention to the project and will give full support to the joint venture, Li said.

The registered capital of the 15-year joint venture is three million U.S. dollars, with each side sharing 50 percent. Employing about 500 people, the company will be based in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and will have a liaison office in Beijing. The CAIEI chairman is Gao Yangwen, coal industry minister. Prof. Hua Luogeng, a noted scientist, is the chief adviser to CAIEI, and Sun Yuequi, the 91-year-old adviser to the Coal Industry Ministry, is the director of the consulting commission of CAIEI.

The coal projects CNCDC is negotiating with foreign companies have an aggregate production capacity of some 100 million tons. CNCDC and Bechtel have reached agreement on jointly developing the Junggar coal project in north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous region, one of China's five largest open-cast coal mines. Today, CNCDC Vice-Chairman Zhang Changsong and Bechtel China, Inc. President Sydney B. Ford signed the contract on behalf of their respective companies.

Ford said that the establishment of the CAIEI is a very important event for CNCDC and Bechtel, and is a great step toward increasing the friendship and co-operation between the two countries. He expressed his appreciation for the strong support for CAIEI from the Chinese Government.

According to the contract, CAIEI will undertake jobs both inside and outside China. It will offer a complete range of services, both technical and managerial, including training of personnel and fund raising for heavy engineering projects. Minister Gao and leading members of relevant Chinese departments were present at the signing ceremony.

U.S.-AIDED SHANXI COAL MINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

OW181311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Taiyuan, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Work is well under way on China's largest opencast coal mine in Shanxi Province, which is also the country's biggest joint venture with a foreign firm, according to Yao Minggao, deputy general director at the construction site of the Pingshuo open cast coal mine project. About a third of the 210 various construction items at the Antaibao mine are now being built and some of them have been completed or are nearing completion.

The 17.7 square-kilometers mine, 500 kilometers west of Beijing, which is thought to have reserves of more than 450 million tons, is scheduled to go into production in 1986 with an annual capacity of 15 million tons. The project calls for a total investment of 600 million U.S. dollars, with 58 percent coming from the American Occidental Petroleum Corporation and 42 percent from the China National Coal Development Corporation.

About 5,000 engineers and workers are building the mine. Up to now, a 8.25-kilometer channel has been dug to replace a section of the Qili River to prevent the river from flooding the mine site, and a 24-kilometer road linking a nearby railway with the mine has been opened. Some of the workers' residential quarters have been completed. Projects scheduled to be completed later this year include a machine-maintenance factory, 26 oil tanks, water pipes, office buildings and other facilities.

'ATMOSPHERE OF OPTIMISM' AT DALLAS CONVENTION

OW210048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0030 GMT 21 Aug 84

["U.S. Republican National Convention Opens (by Li Yanning)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dallas, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The Republican National Convention opened at the Convention Center here this morning in an atmosphere of optimism that President Ronald Reagan has a better chance to be re-elected in November. The main reason for this optimism is that the economic situation in the country is now quite good with a lower but still high enough unemployment rate. Usually, most voters vote for their pockets.

The Democrats' attack on the Reagan administration at the San Francisco convention concentrated on three points: social injustice, huge budget deficits and the foreign policy, especially the worsening relations with the Soviet Union. The Republicans will have to answer the charges at their own convention.

In the intervening weeks between the two conventions, the main issue is the tax problems. The Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale said in his acceptance speech that the Reagan administration has a secret plan to increase taxes, if re-elected, to meet the huge deficits. Reagan denied having such a plan, but the Republican administration later did not rule out the possibility of tax increase as the "last resort." The draft platform adopted last Friday by the Republican Platform Committee, which is dominated by the conservatives in the party, expressed a clear-cut opposition to increasing taxes. If this position is accepted by the Reagan administration as its official policy and put into execution in future years, then the only alternative left would be drastic cuts in spending, if it is to pare down the deficit. The Democrats will surely press the Republicans hard for an answer on this issue. It is believed, however, that the deficit issue will not constitute a grave danger to the re-election of Reagan-Bush.

President Reagan and Vice-President George Bush will be nominated by the convention next Wednesday and Reagan will make his acceptance speech Thursday evening.

BEIJING VIEWS IMPACT OF ECONOMY ON U.S. ELECTION

OW200501 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 17 Aug 84

[(Fu Yanfeng) commentary from the "International Current Events" program: "The American Economic Situation and Its Presidential Election"]

[Excerpts] The United States will hold a general election this year -- the fiftieth U.S. President will be elected in early November. As the general election is approaching, the contention between the two major American bourgeois parties is intensifying with each passing day. The incumbent President, Reagan of the Republican Party, and the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, Mondale, are carrying out their campaigns in an all-round way. Dealing with various aspects of American domestic and foreign policies, they are singing their own praises and attacking each other in an effort to win people's support and votes. In their contention for votes, the current economic situation and policy occupy a particularly important position; they are among the central topics under discussion during this year's presidential election.

The American press holds that the presidential election hinges on whether the money in the pockets of the voters has increased or decreased. Former U.S. President Nixon pointed out in an article that whether or not Reagan can be reelected depends mainly on the American economic situation. In the past 4 years since Reagan assumed the presidency, the American economy has had ups and downs. The United States experienced its most serious economic crisis since World War II in 1982 and 1983. Production dropped by a big margin, many factories stopped production or went bankrupt, and the number of jobless hit its highest level since World War II. As a result, the number of Republican seats in Congress decreased and the number of Democratic seats increased after the mid-term congressional election at the end of 1982. And President Reagan's popularity also dropped.

The American economy began to recover in early 1983, and this recovery has gradually developed into a pickup in all fields. Since the beginning of this year in particular, the American economy has developed at a fairly rapid pace. The annual GNP growth rate for the first quarter of this year was as high as 11 percent, and that for the second quarter was 7.5 percent, both quarters exceeding the American growth rate in the early 1950's.

In the past year and a half since the start of the economic recovery, both enterprise investments and profits have increased by a fairly big margin. The number of jobless has considerably lessened -- the unemployment rate at present is about 7 percent, the lowest in the past 4 years. Meanwhile, the inflation rate in the United States has remained stable and dropped to some extent. This situation is apparently favorable to Reagan's reelection.

An analysis of the present economic situation shows that the American economy will maintain its growth trend in the second half of the year, but the pace of the economic recovery will slow down. Reagan, the U.S. Treasury secretary, recently predicted that the economic growth rate in the second half of the year would be 4 or 5 percent at most.

The U.S. Government's present economic policy has an important bearing on the development of the economy. For example, enormous government expenditures and Reagan's tax-reduction bills have undoubtedly served as a stimulus in increasing enterprise investments and profits and promoting economic growth. The American high interest rate policy has played a direct role in bringing down the inflation rate.

In the American economy, however, there always exist many basic contradictions that are difficult to resolve. And the present American economic policy has intensified such contradictions to some extent, thus creating serious hidden dangers to economic development. The two most outstanding problems in the American economic situation are the huge government deficit and the high interest rate.

The huge deficit has brought a heavy burden to the U.S. Government and has caused a serious situation in which the government and private enterprise are scrambling for funds. This has a direct bearing on the economic recovery.

To reduce the deficit as much as possible, the Reagan administration has cut government spending several times. Most of the expenditures reduced were mainly for social welfare, which has directly harmed the poor, especially housewives', interests. Therefore, Reagan's financial policy has aroused strong discontent among the poor and women. Seizing on this, the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, Mondale, has attacked Reagan for reducing taxes for the rich and making low-income people suffer.

High interest rates are one of Reagan's important economic policies. The high interest rates have brought down the inflation rate and have enabled financiers and capitalists to make high profits. However, it is obvious that the high interest rate policy has produced a negative influence at home and abroad. First, high interest rates have harmed the interests of a large number of debtor countries and have aggravated the international debt crisis. Second, the high interest rate policy has affected the economic recovery of West European and other countries, thus arousing strong discontent among U.S. Western allies. Third, the high interest rate policy has hindered the development of the American economy, causing a credit crisis in the banking business. It is for these reasons that the high interest rate policy has been strongly criticized at home and abroad. This will also influence the presidential election.

In the present American economic situation, there are aspects that are favorable as well as unfavorable to Reagan's reelection. Mondale is seizing on the unfavorable aspects to attack Reagan. The development of the economic situation in the next few months will have a direct bearing on the American presidential election.

OVERSEAS CHINESE DELEGATION VISITS HONOLULU

OW201405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Honolulu, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese led by Situ Huimin, vice chairman of the NPC Overseas Chinese Committee, has paid a goodwill visit to Honolulu after concluding a visit to the continental United States.

At a reception held on the evening of 15 August, Chairman Cheng Shunyuan of the Chinese association extended a warm welcome to the delegation on behalf of all local Overseas Chinese organizations. Delegation chief Situ Huimin said: The purpose of the delegation's visit is to thank Overseas Chinese and people with Chinese ancestry for their efforts in promoting friendly relations between China and the United States and, at the same time, to solicit their suggestions concerning construction in the motherland and the delegation's work on Overseas Chinese affairs. The delegation is scheduled to return to China on 19 August.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION TOUR

Departs Beijing 19 Aug

OW190703 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- A tourist group from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (C.P.A.F.F.C.) and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association left here this morning for a visit to the Soviet Union.

It went at the invitation of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association.

The leader of the group is the C.P.A.F.F.C. Vice-President Wang Fulin, and its deputy leaders are Yang Fangzhi, Standing Committee member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee and Council member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and Shi Ziming, vice-president of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Received in Moscow 20 Aug

OW201524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 20 (XINHUA) -- All members of the Chinese tourists delegation were received here today by Yuriy Bernov, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the Soviet Union.

The delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association arrived here yesterday. It was headed by Wang Fulin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Also at the meeting was first vice-chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Sergey Tijhvinskiy.

The delegation will stay in the Soviet Union for half a month.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE TRADE ADVISER

OW201453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here tonight with Kaheita Okazaki, adviser to the Japan-China Economic and Trade Association, and his party. He gave a banquet in their honor after a friendly conversation with them. The visitors arrived here on Sunday. They will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Urumqi, Xian and Shanghai.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPANESE RESEARCH GROUP

OW201343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met and held a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a Japanese group researching the Tibet Autonomous Region, at the Great Hall of the People.

The Japanese group is led by Atsushi Shimokobe, member of the Japan-China Economic Study Exchange Association and president of the National Institute for Research Advancement.

The group arrived in China on August 7 at the invitation of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection. It made a research tour of Tibet mainly to study the present situation of the area's economic development, agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as its history, culture, education, religion and tourism. Zhang also gave a dinner in honor of the Japanese guests.

Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Li Hao was present on these occasions. The Japanese group will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

JAPANESE TRAINING SHIP ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW202106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 20 (XINHUA) -- A Japanese training vessel, the Seiun Maru, arrived here today for a visit. The vessel belongs to the Institute for Maritime Training of the Ministry of Transport of Japan. The Shanghai branch of the China Ocean Shipping Agency gave a banquet to welcome the 130 crew members and trainees tonight.

During their stay here, the visitors will tour the city and look around the Shanghai Mercantile Marine Institute, exchanging experiences with their hosts. They will also visit Suzhou, a city noted for its beautiful ancient gardens. The Seiun Maru is scheduled to leave for home on August 24.

GUANGXI COURT TRIES VIETNAMESE SPY 20 AUG

Sentenced to 10 Years

OW201242 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] According to this station's reporter, China's Guangxi Nanning Prefectural Intermediate People's Court today openly tried Nong Viet Dien, a Vietnamese spy, in Pingxiang City. According to law, the court sentenced him to 10-years imprisonment for carrying out espionage activities in China.

The indictment read in court said: Between April and July 1982, Vietnamese spy Nong Viet Dien, dispatched by an espionage organ in Vietnam's Lang Son Province and under the direct command of Chu Viet Phua and others of a public security company under Vietnam's border defense armed forces, sneaked into China's Pingxiang areas on many occasions to collect intelligence and instigate rebellion among Chinese border inhabitants. He was later captured by the Chinese public security organ in Pingxiang City.

During the trial a number of Chinese border inhabitants were present to testify. The court also produced some material evidence, which fully proved that Nong Viet Dien had committed the crime of endangering China by carrying out espionage activities in China.

Nong Viet Dien admitted everything the court charged him with. He admitted that he had carried out espionage activities in China at the instruction of a Vietnamese espionage organ, and he also indicated that he would obey the court's verdict.

Court Outlines Crimes

HK201500 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] According to the law, the Nanning prefectural people's court today publicly tried Nong Viet Dien, a Vietnamese spy, in Pingxiang City, a place of strategic importance in our border area.

At 0800, the defendant, Nong Viet Dien was brought into the court by five bailiffs. A procurator of the Nanning Prefectural People's Procuratorate read out the indictment against Dien: Nong Viet Dien, a native of (Wen Lang) County in Vietnam's Lang Son Province, is 21 years of age. Dispatched by an espionage organ in Vietnam, he sneaked into the Pingxiang area of Guangxi on numerous occasions between April and July 1982. At his instigation Li Bingmu (already sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment) from Fangpai Village, Youyi Commune in Pingxiang City and Ho Wencheng (already sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment) from Shanzi Village carried out espionage activities for the Vietnamese espionage organ. He was captured by Chinese public security personnel when he again sneaked into China in August 1982.

After placing the Nong Viet Dien spy case on file for investigation, the public security organ confirmed that Dien had crossed the border on numerous occasions to carry out espionage activities. The facts of his crimes are clear.

The court produced the confessions of Li Bingmu and Ho Wencheng, the people incited by Dien to carry out rebellion, and the weapons carried by Dien when he crossed the border. Confronted with the human testimony and material evidence, Nong Viet Dien candidly confessed his espionage crimes. By sneaking into China's territory to carry out espionage activities, Nong Viet Dien violated the stipulations of Item 3, Article 97 of the PRC Criminal Law and committed the crime of espionage.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

In order to ensure the smooth progress of China's socialist construction, the Nanning Prefectural Intermediate People's Court sentenced the Vietnamese spy, Nong Viet Dien, to imprisonment for 10 years. More than 1,000 people from all walks of life in Pingxiang City listened to the Nong Viet Dien spy trial.

JI PENGFEI MEETS THAI GOVERNORS' DELEGATION

OW171311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation of governors from Thailand led by Perapat Satayapan.

During the conversation, Ji briefed the Thai governors on China's agricultural progress and the development of special economic zones in the past year. Both sides expressed the hope for continued growth of economic and technical cooperation and trade between China and Thailand.

Since 1980, nine Thai governors' delegations have visited China, which has helped promote friendship between the Thai and Chinese peoples.

The Thai delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The Thai governors are scheduled to tour Dalian, Qingdao, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

THAILAND TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON TOURISM

OW170931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Bangkok, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Thailand and China plan to cooperate in boosting tourism, governor of the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) Somchai Hiranyakit said yesterday.

He said that under guidelines that have been drawn up on the joint campaign, the two countries will exchange information and statistics on tourist arrivals. The Tourism Authority of Thailand will provide training in hotel management and related subjects to Chinese tourism officials and invite Chinese officials to accompany TAT representatives on overseas promotion trips.

In the initial stages, the governor said, the two countries will jointly design and produce promotional material for the tourist industry. Thailand's northern province of Chiang Mai will be used as gateway to China's southern provinces, he added.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS FIJIAN EDUCATION MINISTER

OW171331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today with Dr. Ahmed Ali, minister of education from Fiji, and his wife. During the meeting at the Great Hall of the People, both Tian and the Fijian minister expressed the hope to strengthen China-Fiji ties and increase exchange and co-operation in culture, education, sports as well as economy and trade between the two countries.

After his arrival in Beijing on August 15 at the invitation of Chinese Ministry of Culture, Dr. Ahmed Ali had also met Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, and He Dongchang, minister of education. He will also visit Xian, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou.

TRADE WITH HONG KONG INCREASES 51 PERCENT

OW160649 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 Aug (XINHUA) -- According to figures published by the Hong Kong Statistics Department on 13 August, imports from China's interior to Hong Kong for the first half of this year amounted to \$26,911 million [Hong Kong dollars]. This was 51 percent more than the record for the corresponding period of last year. At the same time, Hong Kong products exported to the interior of China stood at \$4,533 million, or an increase of 82 percent compared with last year's corresponding period. China's interior has now become Hong Kong's largest source of imported goods and the third largest market for its imports. In addition, goods transshipped through Hong Kong to China's interior totaled \$10.2 billion during the first half of this year.

CHINA PARTICIPATES IN HONG KONG SILK FAIR

OW161341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Hong Kong, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The Asian silk fair, sponsored by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, opened here today at the Hong Kong exhibition center.

The fair, covering 1,300 square meters of floor space, is displaying silk products from China, India, Thailand, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Hong Kong and South Korea. It closes on Monday.

On display in the China wall are about 1,000 varieties of products, including fabrics, garments and silk suture and artificial blood vessels, which were first produced in China for use in hospitals.

AFGHANISTAN RAIDS OVER PAKISTAN PROTESTED

Pakistan Warns Kabul

OW202052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said here this afternoon that Pakistan had the right to act in self-defence in an appropriate manner should the Kabul authorities continue to bomb and shell Pakistan territory. He reiterated, however, Pakistan's determination to seek a peaceful political solution to the Afghanistan issue.

Talking to reporters at the Islamabad airport on his return from a tour of three Gulf states, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar, Yaqub Ali Khan said that the Afghan violations of Pakistan's territory are "pressure tactics designed to vitiate the atmosphere on the eve of the indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva through the representative of the U.N. secretary-general. He emphasized that such acts of the Karmal regime "will not deter us from seeking a peaceful and political settlement of the Afghanistan problem."

Provocations Condemned

OW202228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Politicians from Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province today strongly condemned the repeated military provocations recently committed by the Karmal forces against the people in Pakistan's tribal belt along its border with Afghanistan.

Member of the Federal Council Ne'matullah Khan Ghazni Khayl, and members of the Northwest Frontier Provincial Council Malik Naqibullah Khan and Malik Malang Khan said in statements issued here today that the repeated air violations, bombing and shelling of Pakistani territory will never persuade the Pakistani Government to change its stand on the Afghanistan issue. Pakistan's position on Afghanistan is endorsed by the United Nations and other international bodies, they noted, adding that no pressure or show of force will succeed in changing the government's stand.

The attacks, inhuman and uncalled for, have caused suffering and provoked indignation in the nomadic as well as settled areas of the Northwest Frontier Province and throughout Pakistan, they said. They remarked that people in the frontier areas had always played their part in defending the border and that now as before they will not hesitate to make any sacrifice to safeguard the country's territorial integrity.

The death toll from the bombing and shelling of the past week has reached 32 with at least another 25 wounded. The victims have largely been Afghan refugees in the border area of Parachinar, some 340 kilometers northwest of Islamabad, although several Pakistani citizens have also been killed.

MORE SOVIET CASUALTIES NOTED IN AFGHANISTAN

OW182205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, August 18 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan mujahidin have since the beginning of this month inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet invasion forces and Karmal troops.

According to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reports reaching here today, on August 12 in the Mohammad Agha sub-division of Pakhtia Province the mojahidin stopped a Soviet-Karmal contingent moving to relieve the cantonment in the strategic Zazi area, besieged for over three months. 22 enemy soldiers were killed, including 17 Soviets. A tank and three military vehicles were destroyed. An AAP report said that a major Soviet military supply center located along the Salang Highway in the Qilaghai area of Baghlan Province came under attack by the mojahidin recently. Guerrilla rocket launchers hit the petrol tanks, which immediately took fire. Dozens of Soviet soldiers were killed in the fire-fighting.

Early this month the mojahidin in four operations in and around Qandahar City killed more than 30 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and destroyed three tanks, three armored cars and three other Army vehicles. On August 2 and 4, urban guerrillas attacked Karmal contingents in two areas of Qandahar and eliminated 18 enemy troops, a tank, three armored cars and a jeep. On July 30, the mojahidin in Herat Province attacked a Soviet convoy moving towards Qandahar. During the three-hour clash at Kattah Sang, about 100 km from the city, the mojahidin destroyed four tanks and seven food trucks and killed 26 Soviet soldiers.

SOVIET PAPER ADMITS PLANE HIT OVER AFGHANISTAN

OW181858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 18 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) revealed today that a Soviet military airplane flown by First-Class Pilot Colonel V. Zgonnik was hit by Afghan resistance forces.

The paper said the warplane, while flying a "photographing reconnoitering" mission over Afghanistan, was hit by Afghan resistance forces with wide-caliber machineguns. But the paper did not indicate when and where the plane was hit. The paper added that the pilot, giving up the first thought of ejecting, had managed to steer the badly-damaged plane back to the airport. According to the Army paper, there were also two airmen of the Afghan Karmal regime aboard the plane along with the Soviet pilot.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRI LANKA

OW171345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- A protocol concerning an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between China and Sri Lanka was signed here today.

Lu Xujian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Kandage Newton Samarasinghe, Sri Lankan ambassador to China, put their signatures on the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

PROCURATORS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRI LANKA

OW180454 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, led by Deputy Procurator General Zhang Canning, returned to Beijing from Sri Lanka on the afternoon of 16 August. The delegation attended an Asian-Pacific regional conference of procurators general in Sri Lanka. The conference was sponsored by the Sri Lankan Government to mark the centennial of the establishment of Sri Lanka's procuratorial system.

21ST ROUND OF SINO-UK TALKS ON HONG KONG BEGINS

OW210158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The 21st round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue began at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse here this morning. The talks are scheduled to continue through tomorrow.

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW210826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff left here by air this afternoon for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This morning Mintoff met with Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance. They exchanged views on matters related to cooperation between banks of the two countries of China and Malta.

This afternoon Mintoff was seen off at the airport by Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sin In-ha, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China, and Clifford Borg-Marks, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy here.

CUI YUELI FETES DANISH INTERIOR MINISTER

OW182120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Public Health Minister Cui Yueli gave a banquet here tonight for Mrs Britta Schall-Holberg, Denmark's minister of the interior, and her visiting party.

In his toast at the Great Hall of the People, the Chinese minister expressed his thanks for Denmark's assistance in construction projects in China. He hoped for further growth of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

Mrs Holberg said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations 34 years ago, Denmark and China had co-operated successfully in many areas, including medicine and public health.

Among those present at the banquet were Zhang Baifa, deputy mayor of Beijing, and Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health, as well as Danish Ambassador to China Flemming Hedegaard and Mrs Hedegaard. Mrs Holberg and her party arrived in China on Friday for a 12-day visit.

HAN NIANLONG MEETS EUROPEAN LIBERALS DELEGATION

OW181607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and gave a dinner here tonight for a delegation from the European liberals and democrats headed by its President Willy de Clercq, Belgian vice-prime minister and minister of finance. The two sides had a friendly conversation on issues of common interests.

The European liberals and democrats was formed in 1976 by 12 liberal and democratic parties in nine European Economic Community member countries.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS WITH NICOLAE CEAUSESCU 20 AUG

OW201708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian called on Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], at the headquarters of the R.C.P. Central Committee here this afternoon. The Chinese leader, who is also a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, paid the call at 4:00 p.m. (local time), less than three hours after he flew in here today. Comrade Ceausescu, beaming with smile, greeted President Li at the entrance of the reception room. The two leaders had a warm handshake and embraced each other.

During the meeting, President Li said he was entrusted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government to "complete a historic mission of joining the Romanian people in celebration of the 40th anniversary of Romania's anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation." Ceausescu, expressing "great pleasure" at the arrival of the president-led high-ranking Chinese delegation, extended thanks and "warm welcome" to President Li.

President Li conveyed to Ceausescu warm greetings from Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Chen Yun. In return, Ceausescu asked Li Xiannian to convey his thanks and best wishes to the Chinese leaders.

President Li extended warm congratulations to the Romanian people on their great achievements scored under the leadership of R.C.P. headed by Comrade Ceausescu in the adherence of independence and socialist construction. He also appreciated the efforts dedicated by Romania to safeguard world peace. The 30-minute meeting proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI BEGINS PRC VISIT 20 AUG

Arrives in Beijing

OW200642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the government Economic Commission of Hungary, arrived here today on an official visit to China. He was met at the airport by his host, Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng.

Marjai is the first senior government official from Hungary to visit China for more than two decades. During his ten-day stay, Marjai is expected to have discussions with Chinese leaders on matters of mutual concern. He will also tour Xian, Chengdu, Chongqing and Shanghai.

Feted by Li Peng

OW201702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng said here today that the friendship and cooperation between China and Hungary based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, have great prospects of development. The vice premier said China is willing to continue its efforts to strengthen such relations between the two countries. Li made this statement at a banquet he gave here this evening in honor of Jozsef Elvtars Majai, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, who arrived here this afternoon for an official visit to China at the invitation of Vice Premier Li.

Li said that remarkable improvements and development have been made in the Sino-Hungarian relations in the past two years, thanks to their common efforts under the sponsorship of the leaders of the two countries. Exchanges of personnel in various fields have steadily increased and cooperation expanded in the spheres of economy, trade, and science, Li said. The understanding between the two peoples has been enhanced and the friendship between them strengthened continuously. Li said, "We are very satisfied with this. It reflects the common aspirations of the two peoples and conforms to their fundamental interests."

The Chinese vice premier spoke highly of the outstanding achievements the Hungarian people have made in socialist construction under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Comrade Janos Kadar. Li said that Hungary has achieved good results and accumulated fresh experiences in its reforms of the existing economic administrative system, according to the universal rules of socialist construction and in relation to the actual circumstances of the country.

China and Hungary share an identical target in building socialism despite the vast distance between them and the difference environments of the two countries, Li said. There exists a traditional friendship between the two peoples and both of them are building their own countries conscientiously with the common aspiration for lasting international peace, he noted. Li said Marjai's visit to China marks a new stage in Sino-Hungarian relations. He said he believed the visit would end in success and further promote the bilateral relations to a new stage.

In his speech at the banquet, the Hungarian vice president said the purpose of his current visit was to further develop the relations between the two countries and peoples, and expand cooperation into new spheres in the interests of both sides. Marjai said he placed high hopes on the bilateral talks. He said it was the common aspiration of both sides to further develop cooperation in fields where necessary conditions are available. He said outlines for the possible development of cooperation had been drawn with the exchange of visits by government officials of the two countries and discussions between specialists of both nations in many fields recently. He believed that common efforts by both sides would further promote the cooperation and friendship between the two peoples.

Marjai said at the banquet that the Hungarians had followed with interest China's efforts at reforming social life and the economic system since the Third Plenary Session of the Chinese Communist Party's Eleventh Central Committee in 1978. "We believe that the 12th party congress was an important landmark to this end," he said. He went on to say that he had come to China at a worrisome time of intensified international tension. In such a situation, he said, "We are resolved to do our utmost to improve the international environment for our socialist construction."

Present at the banquet were He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries; Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry; Ma Hong, president of the Academy of Social Sciences; and Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Hungarian Ambassador to China Ivan Laslo was also present.

Meets With Li Peng

OW210914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng and Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai held their first round of talks here today.

The Hungarian leader arrived here yesterday on a ten-day visit.

The talks, lasting nearly three hours, took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. Marjai gave an account of the political and economic situation in Hungary and its progress in the socialist construction. He also set out his country's position on a number of major international issues and its economic policies toward foreign countries. He also stressed the importance of exchanges of visits between Hungary and China to promote deeper mutual understanding on bilateral and international issues. The talks will continue tomorrow.

PRC-ROMANIAN BUILT FACTORY OPENS IN BUCHAREST

OW200148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 17 (XINHUA) — The Gherla match factory, jointly built by China and Romania, has been put into production on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. The factory, seen as a symbol of Sino-Romanian friendship and cooperation, has an annual capacity of 540 million boxes of matches, and nearly all the processes of production are mechanized and automated. It was designed jointly by the two countries. Romania was responsible for the construction, and China provided major equipment and the experts for their installation and test run.

With close cooperation between the experts of the two countries, the factory was ready for production within 14 months, from May of last year to August of this year. The high-quality matches made by the factory won the praise of Romanian experts and consumers.

PRC ENVOY ATTENDS ROMANIAN ECONOMIC EXHIBITION

OW201049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 20 (XINHUA) — A "Romanian economic and social development exhibition" was officially opened here this morning with President Nicolae Ceausescu cutting the ribbon. The exhibition marks Romanian National Day — the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation. Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu spoke at the opening ceremony, which was attended by Elena Ceausescu and other members of the Romanian party and state leaders and thousands of people from all walks of life. Heads of diplomatic missions here, including Chinese Ambassador Li Zewang, were also present on invitation.

Many panel photographs, diagrams and statistical charts illustrate the achievements of the Romanian people under the leadership of their Communist Party in the past 40 years, particularly since the ninth party congress in 1965. Thousands of industrial and agricultural products such as heavy machinery, power equipment, electronic products, chemicals and aircraft are on display. Figures tell visitors that between 1945 and 1984 Romania's industrial output increased 103 times, agricultural production 7.2 times, national income 32 times and per capita national income 22 times. All this shows that today Romania has become a country with modern industry and well-developed agriculture from an under-developed agricultural country.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA 16 AUG

OW161319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — A delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association left Beijing today by air for a friendly visit to Romania and to take part in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of that country.

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The delegation is headed by Dai Suli, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and secretary of the Liaoning provincial committee of the C.P.C.

BEIJING COMMUNE CELEBRATES ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW201259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) — Peasants of the China-Romania Friendship People's Commune today joined officials of the Romanian Embassy here to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Romania's social and national liberation and its anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution and the 20th anniversary of the naming of the commune.

Commune leader Li Zhiming and Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu addressed the happy gathering, hailing the close friendship and unity between the two parties, countries and peoples. Later, the Romanian comrades toured the commune's orchard, flower nursery and vegetable fields, called at peasants' homes, and dined with the commune leaders.

ROMANIAN PLAY PREMIERES AT BEIJING THEATER

OW201338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) — "A Wagon Loaded With Clowns", a well-known Romanian play, had its premiere tonight at the Beijing People's Art Theater on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from Nazi rule in 1944. Written by the noted playwright, Mircea Stefanescu (1898-1982) in 1949, the play depicts the life of a wandering Romanian artist and his efforts to establish native Romanian dreams for over a 30-year period in the late 19th century.

The five-act play is modelled on the life of Matei Millo (1814-1896), a noted Romanian playwright and actor who was noted for his realistic method, on which Romanian drama developed. The play won the national drama award of Romania twice -- in 1951 and 1953, and has been staged in the Soviet Union, Italy and some of Romania's neighboring countries.

Fang Guande, a popular actor, directed the play, which he himself chose during his trip to Romania in 1981 with a Chinese dramatists delegation. Fang viewed 11 Romanian plays and judged "A Wagon Loaded With Clowns" to be the most suitable for Chinese actors to perform. He said the play portrays a life similar to that of Chinese dramatists who created national dramas. He urged that it be staged in China with the aspiration to "deepen mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples".

In 1980 Fang directed his first Romanian drama, "Public Opinion," in Beijing. The theater received support from the Romanian Embassy in Beijing and Romanian drama specialists during the rehearsals of "A Wagon Loaded With Clowns."

LIAOWANG CARRIES PICTURE OF DENG SWIMMING

OW210827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, Aug 21 KYODO -- The Chinese weekly journal LIAOWANG has carried a big picture of China's strongman Deng Xiaoping swimming in its latest edition, demonstrating Deng's good health.

The picture, covering almost one page, has a caption saying that the 80-year-old Deng was swimming off the beach of the Beidaihe resort in Hebei Province. Deng's swimming there was also reported by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY last week in its brief report on his meeting with noted American Physicist Prof. Samuel Ting. His swimming picture reminds of the famous picture of Mao Zedong swimming across the Chang Jiang (Yangtze) River just before his order to start the Cultural Revolution.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO LI WEIHAN

OW180101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1543 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- With deep feelings of grief, party and state leaders and some 500 persons from various circles in Beijing paid their last respects to the late Comrade Li Wei-han in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries this afternoon. Li was a long-tested loyal communist fighter, outstanding proletarian revolutionary, well-known united front theoretician, expert on minority affairs, and vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Beside Comrade Li Wei-han's remains were wreaths from Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Ulanhu.

The following comrades paid their last respects to the deceased and expressed their cordial sympathy to Comrade Li Wei-han's wife Wu Jingzhi and their sons and daughters: Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qili, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Geng Biao, Huang Huoqing, Hu Juewen, Peng Chong, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Huang Hua, Li Peng, Tian Jiyun, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, and Ren Zhongyi, Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee first secretary.

Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, and Chen Yun asked the funeral office to convey their heartfelt condolences on the death of Comrade Li Wei-han and their cordial sympathy to Comrade Li Wei-han's wife Wu Jingzhi and the family.

Comrades Wei Guoqing, Huang Kecheng, Wang Heshou, Wang Kunlun, and Chen Zaidao telephoned to express their condolences. Comrades Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, and Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancais, who were not in Beijing, sent condolence messages.

At the request of Comrade Li Wei-han's family, there will be no memorial meeting for him after the last respects were paid because he never advocated memorial meetings.

While Comrade Li Wei-han was seriously ill, he was visited in the hospital by Comrades Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiamu, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Li Peng, Tian Jiyun, and Yang Jingren. Comrade Hu Yaobang asked Comrade Hu Qili to visit Li in the hospital on his behalf.

HU QILI, TIAN JIYUN TRIP TO LHASA DETAILED

HK201056 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, came to Xizang to make an inspection tour and give guidance to the work there. They arrived at Lhasa on 19 August. On that morning, the sky above Lhasa appeared unusually cloudless. At 0920, the Chengdu-Lhasa civil airliner carrying Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun safely landed at Gongga Airport.

Those at the airport to welcome the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and State Council included Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, Duojiacaidan, chairman of the regional People's Government, and Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Xizang Military District. Also at the airport to welcome the leaders was (Fu Peisheng), deputy head of the State Council's Xizang economic work advisory group and head of the State Council permanent work group in Xizang.

When Comrade Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun, and the other comrades on their plane including Minister of Commerce Liu Yi and Vice Minister of the State Economic Commission Zhao Weichen, got off the plane, the regional party, government and Army leaders walked up to them, warmly shook hands and greeted them. Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, on behalf of the Zang nationality people, presented Hada [a piece of silk used as a greeting gift by Zang and Monggol nationalities] to Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, and the other leading comrades. The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and their party rested briefly at the airport waiting room. The workers representatives at the airport presented buttered tea to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council leaders.

Comrade Hu Qili said: The buttered tea is very nice and tastes delicious. With a smile, he raised the cup and said to the comrades who had come with him: Let us drink. Comrade Tian Jiyun said: This tea is very nice and seems to be made specially for us. Then Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun quickly each drank a cup of the tea.

After a brief, cordial exchange, they were driven to Lhasa. The workers and technicians rebuilding the Lhasa-Gongga Highway were working intensely to level the road to reduce the bumps so that the dear comrades sent by the CPC Central Committee and State Council could travel along the road smoothly. When the cars went past them, they waved their hands to greet the cars.

When Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, and the other comrades arrived at Lhasa, they were welcomed by the responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional CPC Advisory Committee, the regional People's Congress, the regional People's Government, the regional CPPCC Committee, and Xizang Military District who were waiting for them after making a special trip to their lodgings. Among these comrades were Yangling Duojie, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Guo Xilan, Zhang Xiangnin, Wang Xinquan, Duoji Cairang, Cao Xu, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, (You Ruizhou), (Hou Jie), Li Benshan, Sheqen Losang Gyancan, Langjie, Peng Zhe, Sanding Doje Pamo, Yang Zongxin, Puquin, Qamco, Gyibug Puncog Cedain, (Wu Changqi), Zheng Ying, Lamin Suolang Lunzhu, Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, Danzen Jiacao, and Lhalu Cewang Doje. Also among those who came to welcome the central leaders was Huang Yicheng, head of the State Council's Xizang economic work advisory group and vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

At the simple, short welcoming ceremony held by the regional party, government and Army's responsible comrades, Comrade Hu Qili said: The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council show great concern for the people in Xizang and have been very much concerned about the development of Xizang's economy, production, and construction. Therefore, they specially sent Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and me to visit you. We extend our solicitude and pay tribute to the people of all nationalities in Xizang, all the PLA commanders and fighters stationed at the border areas, the staff and workers who have come from various areas of our country to aid Xizang, and the compatriots of all nationalities and classes in Xizang. The comrades of the CPC committees and governments at all levels in the region and the leaders and cadres at all levels have all worked hard and they all feel happy when they see the work in Xizang has been improving daily. Personally, it has been my long-cherished wish to visit and see the roof of the world and Lhasa, the city of sunshine. He was then interrupted by Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who said that it was also an honor for him. Comrade Hu Qili said: It has been our long-cherished wish to come here to study the magnificent and ancient culture of the people of the Zang nationality and to learn from their diligent and brave people and cadres. We feel very happy today that we have realized this wish and come to Lhasa. He expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome accorded by the comrades there.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said: Comrade Hu Qili has spoken for me too and I have nothing to add.

Then Comrade Yin Fatang said: The central authorities are very much concerned about us, the people in Xizang. It has only been a little over 4 months since the CPC Central Committee Secretariat held a forum on the work in Xizang, but the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have continued to send people here and the various provinces are vigorously providing aid for us. Today Comrades Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, Liu Yi, minister of commerce, and Zhao Weicheng, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, have made a tiring journey to come here for an inspection tour and to give guidance to our work. Today we come here to meet and welcome the central leaders.

WAN LI PHONES CONGRATULATIONS TO OLYMPIANS

OW210430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- On 14 August, Vice Premier Wan Li of the State Council telephoned Beijing from another part of the country to congratulate the Chinese sportsmen on their fine achievements at the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Wan Li said in his call: "The fine achievements by China's sportsmen and women at these Olympic Games were an honor won by them for the motherland and a demonstration of the spiritual civilization of socialism. They have not failed to live up to the expectations of the party and people. I would like to congratulate these comrade sportsmen and women. At the same time, I hope they will see that we still lag behind the world and will therefore continue their efforts."

SONG RENQIONG MEETS 'PATRIOTIC CHINESE NATIONAL'

OW201253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and honorary president of the Chinese Volleyball Association, met and had a cordial conversation with Tsai Shi Gin, a patriotic Chinese national residing in Japan, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

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Tsai Shi Gin has come here from Japan to congratulate the Chinese women's volleyball team on winning a gold medal at the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the United States, present awards to Chinese gold, silver and bronze medalists of the Olympic Games and set up a Tsai Shi Gin Foundation to promote volleyball in China.

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua, minister, and Chen Xian, vice-minister, of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Liao Hui, director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council; Yuan Weimin and Deng Ruozeng, coaches of the Chinese women's volleyball team; and volleyball players Zhang Rongfang and Lang Ping.

YAO YILIN, OTHERS INSPECT QINHUANGDAO PROJECTS

HK180234 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] According to a report by radio reporter (Li Chunze), leading comrades of the State Council -- Vice Premier Yao Yilin, State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, State Councilor and Chairman of the State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu, and State Councilor and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Song Ping -- went to Qinhuangdao to inspect key national projects there between 7 and 8 August.

On the morning of 8 August, leading comrades of the central authorities Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, and Song Ping first arrived at the Qinhuangdao Port and listened to a report on building the dock by (Huang Zhendong), director of the port office. Then they went to the new coal dock and watched the mechanized operation of the dock's first-stage construction, and the second-stage construction of the coal dock. They also took a boat ride to inspect all the features of Qinhuangdao City.

In the afternoon, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua and Song Ping visited the Yaohua glassworks, an expansion project. They listened to a report by (Tong Ruilin), the director of the glassworks, on glass production. They exchanged views with the leading comrades of the city and the glassworks on such questions as how to import advanced technology and to raise glass output, and how to incorporate the advantages of glassmaking in the economic development of Qinhuangdao City.

Leading comrades of the central authorities Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua and Song Ping also went to the construction site of Qinhuangdao City's north station of the Tianjin-Beijing electric railway, and inspected the project under construction.

On 7 August, State Councilor Zhang Jingfu also went to Qinhuangdao and inspected key national projects there.

LI XIANNIAN SENDS WREATH TO ARMY VETERAN

OW190001 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Leading cadres of the Ministry of Radio and Television and some 400 friends of the late Comrade (Xiong Jingzhao) paid their last respects to him at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries on 18 August. President Li Xiannian sent a wreath and wrote a letter of condolence to (Xiong Jingzhao's) relatives. Comrade (Xiong Jingzhao) was a retired cadre of the Ministry of Radio and Television, former director of the Industrial Department of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and a veteran Red Army cadre. He died of liver cancer in Beijing on 3 August at the age of 69.

NATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE ON ELDERLY OPENS

OW180038 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- The national work conference on the elderly opened at the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 17 August. Attending the opening ceremony were Wang Ping, Geng Biao, Hu Juewen, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Zhou Peiyuan, Miao Yuntai, other responsible comrades from departments concerned under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and welfare workers from the 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, totalling over 500.

NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen, who was out of town, sent greetings on 16 August to the conference. He extended warm congratulations on the triumphant opening of the national work conference on the elderly.

Nie Rongzhen, honorary chairman of the National Committee on Aging, sent a congratulatory letter to the conference. In the letter he expressed the hope that the problem of the aged would be understood from a strategic view, the leadership strengthened, and an overall comprehensive plan formulated to do a better job and create a new situation in the work for the aged.

Wang Zhen delivered the address on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. He explained the requirements for showing concern for the elderly and for doing a good job for their welfare. Wang Zhen called for creating a new situation in the work.

Yu Guangyuan, chairman of the National Committee on Aging, chaired the opening ceremony. Liu Jianzhang, chairman of the Chinese Association on Sports for the Aged, and Lian Guan, advisor to the National Committee on Aging, also spoke at the opening ceremony. The conference will study and discuss major problems in the work for the aged in China. The participants will sum up their work, exchange experiences, and formulate the tasks for the future.

Wang Zhen Address

OW191215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 17 Aug 84

["Let Everyone Be Concerned About the Elderly" -- 17 August speech by Wang Zhen at the national work conference on the elderly, in Beijing]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- Comrades:

Today, you have come to Beijing from various parts of the motherland to attend the national work conference on the elderly and discuss some important problems concerning the elderly. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I extend my warm greetings to the conference.

The work for the aged is newly being promoted which is well worth doing. Please consider the fact that in our country there are more than 80 million people over 60 years old, some 12 million retired workers, and more than 2.6 million veteran cadres. They have not only made great contributions to China's revolution and construction, but have also accumulated plenty of very precious theoretical and practical knowledge and experience. We need them to accomplish the objectives put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation of socialist modernization. We also need them to train a new generation of communists and successors to the cause of the revolution. As they have made great contributions to China's revolution and construction, they deserve the party and the people's respects and a happy retired life.

Therefore, our party leaders and governments at all levels and in all of society should attach importance and pay attention to the work for the elderly. Regarding how to pay attention to the work for the elderly and do it well, I have the following four expectations:

1. We should seriously sum up our experience of providing for the aged and experience with Chinese characteristics, combining the efforts of the state, the society and the family. China is a socialist country with several-thousand-year-old traditional virtues of respecting, loving and providing for the elderly. Under the superior socialist system, in the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, traditional virtues have been carried forward further. With the progress in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, people have become more and more concerned about the problem of the aged. Our party and our government always attach importance to this work. Particularly in recent years, all localities have done a great deal of work and achieved remarkable results in making proper arrangements for the livelihood of the aged and in bringing into play the role of the elderly. However, I must point out our country is a developing country with a large population, a poor foundation to start with, and a comparatively backward economy and science and technology. Welfare work for the aged is still far from being adequate. Therefore, we should proceed from the realities of our country to study and investigate the well-being of aged people, sum up experience, reform irrational regulations, and enact some new laws to protect firmly the legal rights and interests of the elderly. We should do all we can to satisfy the needs of the elderly in material life and cultural life and make their retired life still happier.

2. We should attach importance to bringing the role of the elderly into play. As you know, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the structure of our cadre force has undergone a tremendous change, and personnel affairs have been preliminarily reformed. Our country has smoothly replaced some old cadres with younger ones and thus gradually made the cadre ranks younger in average age. The smooth replacement shows our old comrades' lofty realm of thought and broad-mindedness. It is a sign of prosperity of our party's cause that many old comrades have stepped back to the second line and the third line while younger comrades have been assigned to the first line. At the same time, we should pay attention to solving the problem of old cadres' retirement and create favorable conditions for them to continue to contribute to the four modernizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: The reform of the leadership system of the party and the state should not deprive the comrades of work if they indeed still can work for the party. We should make proper arrangements for retired cadres with regard to their political treatment and livelihood. We must seriously do this work well in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions. We should provide conveniences for old, retired experts, scholars, management personnel and able workers in cities and organize them to continue their role in various kinds of work. At the same time, we should also pay attention to aged persons in rural areas and enable them to continue to pass on their experience in agricultural and sideline production and contribute to new socialist agriculture.

We should continue to give wide and thorough publicity to the problem of the aged and make the whole society, particularly the leading cadres at all levels, fully understand the importance and urgency of the problem. So far, that problem has not yet been fully understood by the whole society, particularly some leading cadres. The problem of the aged is a major social problem of the contemporary world. It is also a strategic problem with a direct bearing on China's social and economic development. There are more than 80 million people over 60 years old in our country, and it is estimated that the figure will become 130 million by the end of the century and 280 million by the year 2025.

Such a growth rate is higher than the world's average growth rate of aged persons. We should make necessary preparations and adopt relevant measures to avoid landing ourselves in a passive position. I hope the national committee for aging will work in coordination with the government departments and scientific research units concerned, consider the overall situation, put forward a comprehensive plan and implement it step by step. All journalistic units and propaganda and culture departments should publicize well the work for the aged. Of the many publicity topics, we should emphasize at present that elderly persons are an intelligent force which we should not underestimate in the course of the four modernizations, and they still can create enormous wealth for the society. We should publicize the need to carry forward our traditional virtues of respecting and cherishing the elderly, and include those virtues in building the spiritual civilization characterized by the civility and courtesy of "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" to cultivate new socialist practices. At the same time, governments at all levels should establish or improve the organizations and agencies dedicated to work for the aged. We should affirm that we have made great achievements in that respect in the past year. However, some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have not yet set up such organizations. Others have established the organizations, but have not yet made fast progress in work. I hope this conference can seriously solve that problem.

4. We should do the work for the aged in a still better way, create a Chinese-type new gerontology, and put our work for the aged on a scientific foundation. We must actively promote gerontological research. The study of the aging problem is a frontier science involving several academic branches. Other countries in the world began gerontological research as early as the 1930's. As we had a later start, we should strive to catch up with others. We should stress the study of geriatrics, pathology, sociology, political economy, philosophy, sports, health care and education dealing with the aged, as well as relations between elderly people and their families. We should integrate theory with practice in study, seriously solve the problem of how to enable our elderly people to play their role in their remaining years and enjoy good health and long life, thus providing a scientific basis for enacting a "senior citizens law," and formulate the principles and policies regarding work for the aged.

Work for the aged is a component part of our socialist undertaking. The whole society should pay attention and attach importance to this newly promoted work, so that our country will make its due contributions to mankind. I am fully convinced that under the unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and with the concerted efforts of you comrades and all society, the work for the aged in our country will surely be done in a still better way and we surely can create a new situation in work for the aged. I wish the conference success!

Nie Rongzhen Greeting

OW180540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- Nie Rongzhen, honorary chairman of the Chinese National Committee on Aging, wrote a congratulatory letter to the national work conference on the elderly which opened today. In the letter, he emphatically pointed out the necessity to approach the question of aging from a strategic plane, firmly strengthen the leadership, formulate an overall plan, and adopt comprehensive measures to create a new situation in the work among the elderly.

The letter says: Since the beginning of this year, the work among the elderly has been vigorously developed. The media publicity has yielded certain effects and has aroused people's attention and their support for the work among the elderly. Moreover, organizations for the work among the elderly and organizations for their activities, study, medical care, welfare, and services have been successively established in various localities. These organizations have played a positive role in arranging for elderly people's livelihood, bringing into play aged people's enthusiasm in their remaining years, and promoting the building of the two civilizations. We may say that the work among the elderly in China has preliminarily made new progress, presenting a new situation. This is very gratifying.

Nie Rongzhen pointed out in his letter: The problem of the elderly is an important social problem universally existing in the present world. It is also a subject for complex scientific research by various academic branches. The elderly in today's world have urgent aspirations and the times demand the solution of the problems of how to take good care of the elderly, make proper arrangements for their livelihood, and bring their role into play. China is a socialist country, and the Chinese nation has the traditional virtues of respecting and loving the elderly as well as providing for them. We should make greater contributions to the work among the elderly. The world organization on aging also places high hopes on our country.

Nie Rongzhen hoped that the conference would further promote the work among the elderly in China. In his letter, he encouraged the participants to make persistent efforts, study together, strive to overcome difficulties on the road ahead, and resolve to do still better work among the elderly.

YANG SHANGKUN WRITES ON PLA MODERNIZATION

HK210900 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 15, 1 Aug 84 pp 2-8

[Article by Yang Shangkun: "Building Chinese-Style Modernized Armed Forces"]

[Text] A powerful trend of reform is sweeping across all China with the force of a thunderbolt. China is marching amid reforms, and so is our Army. All officers and men of the PLA are full of enthusiasm for building a Chinese-type modernized, regularized, and revolutionary Army to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic, and the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Army.

Strengthening the building of a modernized army is a basic task of our Army during the new historical period. It is also a matter of primary importance for safeguarding the security of the motherland and defending the four modernizations. The entire party and people throughout the country are paying a good deal of attention to this matter. Over the past 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, our Army has followed a tortuous course of development. We are glad to see that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, we have brought order out of chaos and carried out reforms to do away with outdated things and develop new things, so that a new, vigorous situation has emerged in the building of the Army. The ideological and political work and military training of our troops have been enlivened to a greater extent and there have been new improvements in the military and administrative areas and in the equipment of our troops. This has strengthened our troops' ability to adapt themselves to modern warfare. Our successes in carrying out combined operations maneuvers between the various kinds of services, in launching long-range carrier rockets and launching carrier rockets from submarines, and our victory in the self-defense battles against Vietnam have fully shown the new achievements in developing China's PLA under the new historical conditions.

Our People's Army, with a glorious history of battle, has further enhanced its powerful combat effectiveness. We can say with pride that China's PLA is a steel Great Wall on which the people of our whole country can entirely rely.

The 12th CPC National Congress pointed out: "We should exert great efforts to strengthen the building of the PLA, and build it into a powerful, modernized, and regularized revolutionary army. We should also further enhance the self-defense combat effectiveness of our Army under the conditions of modern warfare." Comrades of the entire Army have regarded the attainment of such an objective as their own glorious historical task. They are exerting unremitting efforts to fulfill the task. Although we have scored great successes, we still face arduous tasks. We should make every effort to strive for this end.

The Building of Our Army Should Center on Modernization

To build a Chinese-type modernized and regularized revolutionary Army, we should promote the Army's revolutionarization, modernization and regularization. These are interrelated and promote each other, and one is indispensable. We should take the modernization of our Army as our key task.

Taking the modernization of our Army as the key task is determined by its history and practical conditions. This is an inexorable demand placed on our Army by modern warfare. This is also the road our Army should follow to advance to a higher stage. Generally speaking, the level of revolutionization of our Army ranks first in the world. Armies of capitalist countries simply cannot attain such a high level of revolutionization. This is the absolute superiority of our Army, but the level of modernization and modern scientific knowledge of our Army is not high and its weapons and equipment are comparatively backward. These are the weak links of our Army. Modern warfare has manifested unprecedentedly new characteristics and placed higher demands on the modernization of the Army. If we fail to enhance the level of modernization of our Army, it is difficult to adapt ourselves to modern warfare and fulfill the sacred tasks of safeguarding the motherland and defending peace.

After the birth of New China, in accordance with Comrade Mao Zedong's strategic thinking on strengthening national defense and building modernized revolutionary Armed Forces, we established various kinds of services, ran various kinds of military schools and institutes, gradually renewed our weapons and equipment, reformed Army establishments, strengthened comprehensive training for various kinds of services, worked out various kinds of rules and regulations, and published various kinds of manuals. In such a way, our Army made a gratifying step on the path of modernization. However, due to the influence of the "leftist" guiding thought and the severe interference and sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in particular, the building of our Army gradually deviated from this key task. Thoughts such as "putting politics first," "politics overwhelm everything else" and so forth advocated by Lin Biao were greatly harmful and produced enormous adverse influence. For a very long time the fallacy of "trusting spirit as omnipotent" made a lot of noise. People did not dare to talk about modernization and regularization of the Army. Military cadres did not dare to grasp training, and vocational cadres did not dare grasp the work of promoting professional skills. The modernization and regularization of our Army stagnated for a time, or even retrogressed in certain aspects. This was a bitter experience. Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping has taken charge of the work of the Military Commission, he has made a series of strategic decisions and again shifted the focus of work to the modernization of the Army. In such a way, the building of our Army has gotten onto the right track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought again.

This is the way we bring order out of chaos with regard to the orientation of building our Army and the development of Mao Zedong's military thinking under new historical conditions.

A correct guiding principle is a banner for mobilizing millions upon millions of the masses who are fighting with one heart. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has decided to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization. The 12th CPC National Congress has pointed out the realization of the four modernizations is a general task of the party in the new historical period. All these have played a great role in mobilizing the entire party and people of the whole country. To keep abreast of this situation, we should also regard modernization as a key task in building our Army. However, with regard to the problem of building the Army, some comrades have not yet clearly realized the importance of the key task of modernization. In practical work they have not yet truly shifted their attention to modernization. This situation should be rapidly changed. We should be bold and assured in adhering to the key task of modernization, and all other work should be arranged around this key task.

We stress the key task of modernization. Does this mean we are allowed to neglect and weaken the revolutionization and regularization of the Army? The answer is no. On the contrary, we should strengthen the revolutionization and regularization of the Army so a higher level is attained with regard to the modernization of our Army. Stricter demands are set on its revolutionization and regularization. Comrade Mao Zedong said: To keep abreast of the modernization of weapons and equipment, regularization of our Army is required. In other words, we should follow a unified command, system, establishment, discipline and training. Close and coordinated operations of various kinds of services are needed. He added: We should strengthen our sense of organization, planning, accuracy and discipline in the entire work and command. Our ability in this regard should first of all be fostered in the course of education and training. The modernization of the Army has necessitated its regularization. Regularization is needed in order to modernize the Army. In this sense, the regularization of the Army is an important content of the modernization of the Army. Revolutionization is a basic guarantee for modernization. Powerful revolutionary political work is indispensable in order to ensure the socialist orientation of our Army building and the proletarian nature of our troops, to give full play to the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of officers and men in the Army building, to overcome various kinds of obstacles and difficulties arising in the course of the modernization, and to speed up the progress of Army building.

The Modernization of Our Army Should Have Special Chinese Characteristics

The modernization of an Army is closely related to the political system, economic strength, military strategy, and scientific and technological level of a state. The orientation and path of its building and the focal point of its development are particularly restricted by the politics, tactics, and military strategy of the state, the combat tasks shouldered by the Armed Forces in future wars, and the conditions on the battlefields. The conditions in our country and in our Army differ from those in other countries; therefore, in modernizing our Army, we cannot copy the patterns of other countries but must adhere to a "Chinese pattern," adapt ourselves to China's national conditions, and have our own special characteristics. We will always lag behind others if we copy other people in modernizing our Army. If we are divorced from the realities in our country, even though we are armed with new weapons and equipment, they will be mere show and will not form any real combat strength. To build a modern Army with special Chinese characteristics, we should proceed from the realities in our country and in our Army, propose clear and definite guidelines and requirements of principle on the orientation of development and the basic content of modernization, and formulate plans for various periods.

In so doing, we should rely on exploration and creativity in the practice of the masses. Judging from the existing conditions, a modernized and regular revolutionary Army with special Chinese characteristics should be one which conforms to our national conditions, flexibly integrates advanced military thinking and fine traditions with modern weapons and equipment and competent military personnel, and possesses the capacity to defend itself in modern warfare; in other words, a developed People's Army with the Tradition of People's War plus modern military science, weapons, and equipment.

How should we reflect special Chinese characteristics in the modernization of our Army?

We should develop the most urgently needed new types of weapons and equipment as soon as possible. The development of modern science and technology has enormously expanded the destructive force of weapons. In future wars against aggression, we should still stress the decisive role of man but under no circumstances should we neglect the important role of weapons. Without advanced weapons and equipment, we shall pay a higher price and prolong the time for winning the war. We should make the best use of our time and strive to change the backwardness of our weapons and equipment. In the new historical period, the central task of our party is to lead the people in carrying out socialist construction.

The modernization of our Army must be suited to the development of the national economy. We have a large population, a poor foundation, and limited funds. Therefore, we should not incur huge military expenditures as the superpowers do. Nor should we blindly pursue large-scale and rapid modernization of the Army regardless of our national economic conditions. In developing weapons and equipment, we should make overall arrangements and scientific planning. First of all, we should stress the main points and concentrate our forces on developing the most urgently needed defensive weapons and equipment. Second, we should update the equipment in an orderly way and step by step, allowing the coexistence of outmoded and modern equipment and of ordinary and advanced technology. In order to stress the main points, we should give up some things of secondary importance. One must lose one thing in order to gain another. If we attend to too many things at the same time, we shall end up by developing nothing. In modernizing our Army, we should import some necessary and advanced technological equipment. However, ours is a big but developing country. It will not do to rely on purchasing advanced technological equipment to achieve the modernization of national defense. Nor can we afford it. We may purchase some weapons and equipment but they will not necessarily conform to the specific conditions in our country, such as topography and weather. We should base ourselves on independence and self-reliance and rely on our own strength to develop weapons and equipment. We have developed and produced sophisticated strategic weapons, such as atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, and long-range guided missiles, as well as excellent conventional weapons for self-defense. We should continue to tap this potential and at the same time integrate it satisfactorily with mass technological innovation. The masses are the operators of weapons and equipment. It often happens that a small invention can solve a big problem. We stress the main points and self-reliance, but under no circumstances should we equate "distinguishing Chinese characteristics" and "low standards" and thus lower the objective of our modernization.

At present the modernization level of our troops is not very high, but it should be noted that the development of the national economy in the past few years has been gratifying. According to the Marxist theory of economic strength being the material basis of force, it can be expected that with the development of the national economy, encouraging prospects will certainly emerge in the Army's modernization.

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We should establish scientific forms of organization and basic scientific regulations suited to modern warfare. In the middle of the last century Marx pointed out: "With the invention of a new instrument of warfare, firearms, the entire internal organization of the Army necessarily changed; the relationships within which individuals can constitute an Army and act as an Army were transformed and the relations of different armies to one another also changed." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 363) The development of modern military science and technology, weapons, and equipment has caused and will continue to cause great changes to the mode of operations, and it also calls for corresponding changes in the Army's organization. In 1982 the Central Military Commission put forward the principles of training better and combined troops, combining peacetime with war preparedness, and improving efficiency. By streamlining and reorganizing the forces and carrying out structural reform the past 2 years, we have made a big stride forward in this direction. However, tremendous efforts should still be made to achieve this objective completely. With the improvement in the sophisticated standard of weapons, equipment, and command systems, the number of soldiers can be properly reduced. On the basis of being able to deal with a partial war or an unexpected incident, we should be determined to further reduce the quantity and improve the quality of our Army. Following the high automation of operational command and weapons control, the command organizations should be highly efficient and be able to make quick responses. If the organizations are overstaffed and unwieldy it will not be easy to deploy them, still less to direct operations. In order to increase our combat strength, we should increase the work efficiency of our troops, streamline organizations, and simplify the administrative structure so that they can be highly trained and flexible. We should abolish some units which should be abolished and amalgamate those which should be amalgamated. Naturally, it is also necessary to establish new units according to the requirements of modern warfare. The most important thing in the scientific organization of the forces is to strengthen the combination of the forces. Only by combining the various arms and services in a genuinely flexible way in various aspects, such as structural establishment, training, command, and management, will it be possible for our troops to constitute a powerful combat force. We should explore the new scientific system of combined Army units, establish a corresponding command system, and formulate a set of rules and regulations for directing and managing the modernized combined Army units. In building the Army, we should satisfactorily integrate peacetime with war preparedness and the maintenance of the Army with the use of military forces. While reducing the standing Army, we should step up the building of the militia and reserve service and build up specialized technical soldiers and reserve officers in accordance with the new military service law promulgated some time ago. China has a large population and is rich in manpower resources. Provided the people are well-trained, it does not make any difference if we have fewer troops in peacetime. As soon as a war breaks out, we can expand them immediately.

It is necessary to train a large number of able troops. The key to the modernization of our Army lies in training able troops as without them there will be no modernization. We have all along stressed the human factor in war. Bravery, consciousness, and the spirit of sacrifice are a part of the human factor, on which we must continue to lay due stress, but they are not the whole. The whole of the human factor should include vigor in health, spirit, knowledge, and ability. While training modern military forces, we must pay particular attention to this point. To train modern military forces, the most important approach is to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. For many historical reasons, most of our troop cadres, and particularly high-ranking cadres, are now advanced in years, and they do not have a sufficient knowledge of culture and science or of modern military science.

In the past year we have readjusted leading groups of the Army units in line with the principle of promoting outstanding younger cadres and helped PLA men learn science and acquire general knowledge extensively and thoroughly. As a result, the ranks of our Army's cadres have made big strides in the four modernizations, yet they still cannot meet the needs of Army building. In view of the present situation, the training of modern military personnel, the structural change in the ranks of cadres, and the acquisition of new knowledge are still very pressing problems for our Army. "We should not be afraid that generals are incompetent; the important thing is to train and enlighten them." We must indeed place education and training in a strategic position by strengthening education and training in military academies, making a success of in-service training, and encouraging self-study. Through strict, regular, and systematic military and political training, we must give full play to scientific and cultural knowledge in improving military ability and political consciousness and in enhancing cadres' command and combat ability in adapting themselves to modern warfare.

We should carry on and develop the military thought of Mao Zedong and formulate new forms and combat methods of people's war under modern conditions. The modernization of military thought is the precursor of the modernization of our Army. If military thought stays in a rut, we cannot move a single step forward in the modernization of our Army. In the past, Mao Zedong's military thought guided us to defeat the enemy at home and abroad, its fundamental viewpoints and tenets are still applicable today and will be applicable tomorrow. However, as the practice of war develops, theory can in no way stand still. To win a war in the future, we must have new military theory as a guide. We must insist on developing Mao Zedong's military thought while carrying it on, and insist on carrying it on while developing it. Some people think that we can hardly create new military theory, as our weapons and equipment are backward. This is obviously a lopsided view. Inventors of new weaponry may not be creators of new warfare, and countries which lag behind in military technology may often stand in the fore in the development of military thought, if they can make good use of the achievements of the world's most advanced military technology. This is a common sight in world military history. New military thought is also a reflection of new relations of production in the military sphere. During the revolutionary war years, our weapons and equipment were terribly poor, yet we created the world's most advanced thought on people's war. It is thus clear that we should and certainly can create advanced military thought in the course of modernizing our Army. In accordance with the objective realities in our country and our Army and in light of the characteristics of modern warfare, we should make further study of Marxist military theory to develop Mao Zedong's military thought to a new stage.

The thought on people's war is a major component part of Mao Zedong's military thought. Fighting a people's war is a strong point and characteristic of our Army. Our socialist system and strategic principle of positive defense decide that any war in which we engage will be a self-defense war against aggression. We must continue to depend on people's war and give play to human subjective activity to defeat an enemy with superior equipment with our inferior equipment. However, what we mean by inferior equipment and superior equipment today is by no means the concept of using millet and rifles to fight against aircraft and guns. Great changes have taken place in "yours" and "ours." Neither should we abandon the idea of people's war and copy indiscriminately the military theory of other countries just because our Army is modernized to a certain extent, nor keep our past strategy and tactics intact only because we want to engage in people's war. In view of the new characteristics and new requirements of modern warfare and of the changing situation, we should work hard to explore the law of modern warfare and to study the strategy and tactics of people's war under modern conditions to enrich and develop our military thought.

Making our Army revolutionized is an important mark which distinguishes our Army from the Army of any capitalist country. In order to build up a modern Army with special Chinese characteristics, we should in no circumstances forget this major, distinguishing feature. The proletarian nature of our Army should never be changed, even though it is highly modernized. We must insist that the party should exercise absolute leadership over the Army whose purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly. In all Army building work, we should carry out the four basic principles and implement the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. During the prolonged revolutionary war, our Army established a series of fine traditions in political work, such as educating the Army units in the line, principles, and policies of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and of our party, enforcing the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, carrying out the principle of unity between officers and men, unity between the Army and the people and the annihilation of the enemy, carrying on democracy in the three main fields -- political democracy, economic democracy, and military democracy -- and cultivating in the Army units a revolutionary and death-defying spirit, a spirit of strictly observing discipline and self-sacrifice, a spirit of unselfishness and putting others before oneself, a spirit of vanquishing all enemies and despising all difficulties, a spirit of revolutionary optimism, and a spirit of surmounting every difficulty to win victory. These fine traditions were established and developed in blood over scores of years in our revolutionary war. They are our invaluable assets. In building up our Army into a modern one, we must absorb and carry on its essence and should on no account throw away our "invaluable assets." In line with the current actual conditions, we should enrich and develop these fine traditions to suit the needs of modernizing our Army under the new situation and to ensure the smooth development of the modernization.

The Modernization of Our Army Should Progress Amid Reforms

The modernization of an Army is a continuous process of reform. Only through reform can there be hope for our Army's modernization and progress.

An energetic Army constantly changes itself. The history of the building of our Army is one of unceasing reform. Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, with modernization as the focus of its attention, our Army has carried out some reforms with notable success. For example, we have streamlined and reorganized the Army, carried out structural reform, attached strategic importance to education and training, restored the military academies and institutions, readjusted Army, divisional, and regimental leading bodies, jointly built a socialist spiritual civilization with the people, acquired some scientific and cultural knowledge, trained people to be capable of doing both army and civilian work, revised various rules and regulations and so on. These reforms have brought about a new situation in all areas of the work of our Army. However, the reform of the entire Army, we should say, has just begun. To build our Army into a really modernized and revolutionary regular Army with special Chinese characteristics, it is necessary to persistently carry on with the reforms in an even more comprehensive and in-depth manner.

In order to carry out the reforms in an in-depth manner, it is necessary to aim at attaining loftier goals and broadening our field of vision. "I am going to conquer the highest mountain and see how small other mountains really are." Only by sweeping down irresistibly from a commanding height can we advance victoriously everywhere. Thus, we must study history, pay close attention to the current situation, face the world, and have the future in mind.

In the past, some political activities organized under the influence of "leftist" idea, particularly the 10 years of internal disorder, had confused important matters of right and wrong in the area of Army building. In addition, as the situation kept changing, there was also the question of adapting the good things to the circumstances. If we are to draw lessons from history, we should renew our understanding of the history and tradition of our Army. Having carried out construction and fought for decades, what strong points and weaknesses has our Army displayed? Which elements of our tradition are still applicable today? Which elements are outmoded? Which elements can still be useful after being transformed? We must have a very clear idea of all this. Otherwise, we will not know what to change and will not be able to find the starting point. The study of history includes the study of the history of the modernization of our Army. In the course of modernization, our Army has taken crooked roads, achieved success, and learned historical lessons as well. Today, when we propose the building of a modernized Army with special Chinese characteristics, we should pay close attention to summarizing experience and lessons.

The current situation is a bridge joining history to the future. In addition, it is also the point from which we march forward. In order to carry out reforms, it is necessary to study the current situation. What problems are there in the modernization of our Army? What are the major contradictions? Which things should be changed? Which things should be changed first and which later? All these and more are questions that should be thoroughly studied and investigated. If we do not study the current situation, we will not have a clear picture of things and it will be difficult for us to seek truth from facts. For example, China is a country with a vast territory and long borders, its topography is complicated, and the circumstances on the battlefields vary. Thus, troops advancing in different directions are assigned different combat tasks. There are contradictions in terms of the Army's equipment and forms of organization and between diversification and uniformity. It is necessary to properly study how this practical problem can be scientifically solved.

In the area of economic construction, China is pursuing a policy of opening the country to the world. Similarly, we cannot build our Army with the whole world shut out. We should be good at observing problems in the wide scope of the whole world and at learning from the good things in foreign countries in order to learn from other people's strong points to offset our own weak points. This means we should pay close attention to trends in world strategic developments, pay attention to collecting new information about world military developments, research into new development trends among foreign armies, and combine what we learn from foreign armies with what we have created independently. Lu Xun advocated a takeover policy. I am of the opinion that anything useful for the development of our Army should be taken over and utilized by us. Armies that implement a closed-door policy are shortsighted and shortsighted armies cannot help but fall behind the development of the times.

Military science and technology develop with each passing day and this requires us to be farsighted in modernizing the Army. Military affairs are the area of social life in which the latest scientific and technological achievements are most speedily and extensively applied. In addition, many scientific and technological discoveries and innovations have first resulted from the work and needs in the area of military affairs. At present, a new worldwide technological revolution is under way. Although at present it is still difficult to comprehensively, accurately, and scientifically predict its effects on military affairs, we are entirely free to probe some important and relevant questions in an in-depth manner. In formulating long-term plans for building the Army, if we thoroughly study the trends, we can avoid being blind, make our goals more scientific and more reasonable, and avoiding taking redundant, crooked roads.

In order to carry out reforms in an in-depth manner, it is necessary to brilliantly combine centralized, unified leadership with efforts devoted to giving play to the spirit of innovation and the initiative of the masses and to do so in a guided, planned, and step-by-step manner. Our Army is an armed force which discharges revolutionary and political tasks. It is necessary to preserve a high degree of unity and centralism, to have a strong sense of organization and discipline, and not to take independent courses of action individually. Reforms affecting the overall situation should be decided on by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission and should be carried out under unified command. The reforms should be centered on the goal of building a modernized, revolutionary regular army with special Chinese characteristics and be favorable to adding to the combat strength of our Army. However, this does not render it unnecessary to arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses. Those reforms strongly recommended and enthusiastically carried out by the masses are ones best suited to the needs of the Army. Thus, they have exuberant vitality and special Chinese characteristics. Actually, many reforms have begun with the creations of the masses and have been speedily perfected and popularized under centralized and unified leadership. In recent years, our Army has carried out many successful reforms. They are creations produced by the masses in light of the needs resulting from new circumstances. Thus, in regard to the important reforms in Army building, all units should enthusiastically offer suggestions on the basis of the overall situation. It is necessary to boldly and resolutely reform without delay war preparation work, education and training, instruction in the academies and institutions, and logistical and security work provided it is our duty to do so, that we make sure that it is necessary to do so, and that the conditions are ripe. Bad practices having to do with ideological style and methods of work, such as bureaucracy and the practices of seeking personal gain by capitalizing on one's powers, of paying lip service, and of holding back unpleasant information should be reformed immediately, and the sooner the better. Reforms in this regard do not affect the overall situation. There is no need to spend much money or to recruit more people. The only thing that counts is our attitude. In the course of reform, it is necessary to emphasize the need to listen to experts and specialists, to give full play to the role of research organs, to perfect the things created by the masses, and to translate the research results achieved by the special organs into actual mass action.

To profoundly institute reform, the most important thing is to remove some ideological obstacles.

Totally negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" and eliminate the influence of the "left" deviation. In order to institute reform in the Army, the key is to eliminate "left" deviation. The influence of "left" deviation has been deep-rooted in military work. In the past few years, although we have made successes in eliminating the influence of the "left" deviation, the work still lacks profoundness and thoroughness. Today the influence of the "left" deviation still constrains to varying degrees the thinking of some comrades. Only by totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" can we eliminate the influence of "left" deviation, keep in ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and genuinely seek truth from facts and emancipate our minds. Naturally, we should also take note of preventing and straightening out "right" deviation.

Break with the idea of sticking to old ways. As reform is a process of destroying the old and establishing the new, it is bound to encounter obstructions from outdated conventional ideas and force of habit. It usually happens in the history of war that a triumphant Army fondly regards its past successful experience to the hindrance of its progress, thus following the beaten track in the face of development in warfare.

We should be proud of being a victorious Army, of winning numerous battles, and of attaining earthshaking achievements. However, this pride may easily become a burden. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our Army's comrades have constantly emancipated their minds, smashed some "restricted zones" in the military field, and reformed old practices forbidden in the past. Due to the practice of self-seclusion for a long time which limited the people's field of vision, instead of having a clear understanding of the new military science in the contemporary world some comrades are content with their old way of doing things. Although they agree with reform in words, they pursue the old practices when they encounter concrete problems and they are used to judging and solving new problems by old standards. Some comrades have not attached due importance to the creation of new military theories and operational tactics but only try to mend the traditional practices in a conventional manner. They do not believe that new science and technology can produce a great impact on war and they regard the scientific prediction of future military development as creating something new and original. We should admit that past experience can be used for reference. Since we are confronting constantly developing and changing circumstances, we should draw from historical experience the things useful for the present and future, instead of regarding historical experience as an "omnipotent magic weapon" which can be mechanically applied in everything. "As the world develops, things change accordingly" and "as things change, we should adapt ourselves to new circumstances." This progressive historical point of view put forward by Han Fei is still useful for us today in adapting to and catching up with the situation of reform.

Break through the idea of settling things once and for all. The reform of our Army cannot be accomplished in one or two attempts. This is because we need a process for the understanding of objective things and it is impossible to achieve the unity of subjective ideas with objective reality in a single stroke. Moreover, objective things are constantly developing and changing. Therefore, after acquiring understanding of the past process of objective things, we should continue to acquire understanding of the new developments of objective things. Due to the constant development of military science and technology and the emergence of new characteristics in modern wars, we should deepen our understanding and carry out reform accordingly. Otherwise, we may lag behind. It is thus obvious that we should regard reform as a protracted task.

At present, the party rectification work of the Army is developing in depth. Fundamentally speaking, the purpose of the current party rectification is to realize the general objective and task put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. With regard to the Army, it is to build a modernized and regularized revolutionary Army with special Chinese characteristics. We should appropriately combine party rectification with reform and use party rectification to impel reform. In the course of studying documents and on comparison and examination, a number of units of the first group to undergo party rectification have discussed major issues centered on building a modernized Army with special Chinese characteristics, grasped reform, and aroused their initiative in innovating and creating, thus presenting a new image of people forging ahead. We must push on in the flush of victory, take reform as the key link of party rectification, and concentrate a period of time to develop the work in depth. Apart from straightening out the bad practices of bureaucratism, abusing power to seek personal gains, and so on, we must clearly define the guiding principle for Army building and must study and solve the major issues concerning the building of Army modernization.

A new chapter in the glorious history of the PLA has been opened. We often say a man can devote his life to only a limited number of struggles.

In the course of 57 years of struggle, our Army defeated the Japanese aggressors in the first struggle; overthrew the three big mountains in the second struggle; and victoriously defended the socialist motherland in the third struggle. Now we are carrying out the new struggle of building a modernized Army with special Chinese characteristics. Many of our veteran comrades have made their contributions to the life-and-death struggles. Today the commanders and fighters of the whole Army, whether they are of the older generation who have devoted themselves to military life or of the new generation who have just joined the Army, should unite and be of one heart and mind under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, boldly carry out reform and forge ahead, and make their contributions to the building of a modernized and regularized revolutionary Army with special Chinese characteristics.

ZHANG ZHEN ON ARMED FORCES' MODERNIZATION

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[Article by staff reporter: "Deputy Chief of the General Staff Zhang Zhen Talks About the Armed Forces' Modernization"]

[Text] On the eve of "1 August" Army Day, this reporter visited Deputy Chief of the General Staff Zhang Zhen and asked him to talk about the new achievements our Army has scored in its modernization.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Zhang Zhen is an old general of our Army. He joined the Workers and Peasants Red Army in 1930 and took part in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March. He recalled the history of the 57 years since the founding of the PLA and then said to the reporter that the modernization of the Army began after the founding of the PRC as the tasks of our Army underwent a historic change. During the past 35 years, our Army has experienced twists and turns in the process of modernization, but generally speaking, it has strived to build a modern and regular revolutionary Army in accordance with Comrade Mao Zedong's strategic idea that we must strengthen our national defence and develop a modern and revolutionary Armed Forces. By now, our Army has already been developed into an integrated Army with many arms of the services including infantry, Navy, Air Force, and strategic missile units.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Zhang pointed out that to build a modern and regular revolutionary Army, we must have a scientific and rational system of organization. Since the founding of the PRC, we have gradually readjusted the organizational system of our troops, established and perfected the leading organization of the entire Armed Forces, perfected our strategic and combat command system and implemented a system of combining the military strength of the PLA, the People's Armed Police of China, and the militia. To meet the demands resulting from our national economic construction and the development of our Army, we have many times streamlined and reorganized our troops and unified the organization system of our entire Army.

He said: A review of the development of the organizational system of our troops shows this process of development can be divided into three stages. The first stage took place during the prolonged revolutionary wars, in which we basically relied on a single arm of the services, namely, the infantry. The second stage began after the founding of the PRC. At that stage, we one by one established our Air Force, Navy, artillery forces, armored forces, engineering corps, railway corps, communications corps, anti-chemical warfare corps, and strategic missile forces. As a result our Armed Forces have developed from an army of unitary service into an integrated Armed Forces with various kinds of services.

Now we are undergoing the third stage of modernization, namely a stage to strive to strengthen the coordination between various kinds of services, to carry out an all-round reform in accordance with the principle of better troops, integration of various kinds of services, combining peace-time work with war-time needs and increasing efficiency and competence, and to speed up the development of new technological forces and the development of our reserve forces. As the new services such as Navy, Air Force, and missile forces, develop rapidly, the logistic work of our troops has already been developed into the logistic work for a technologically complicated integrated force with a large number of services and specialties. We can foresee that in the future, the organizational system of our Armed Forces will surely become more rational and scientific and more suitable for the demands of modern warfare.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Zhang stressed that weapons and equipment are an important yardstick to measure the level of modernization of an armed force. In strengthening the modernization of our troops, we cannot help but put the development of weapons and equipment in a important position.

He said he clearly remembers how excited the people all over our country and the fighters and commanders of the whole Armed Forces were when our country successfully developed its first elementary trainer aircraft in 1954 and its first warship in 1959. However, what is the situation now? At present, concerning conventional weapons, our infantry has already been equipped with various kinds of light weapons, large-caliber guns, tanks, and armored vehicles; our Navy has been equipped with missile destroyers, missile corvettes, missile speedboats, landing ships, submarine chasers, torpedo boats, mine-sweepers, conventional submarines, and special types of submarines; and our Air Force has already been equipped with fighter planes, bombers, attack planes, transport planes, helicopters, and air-to-air missiles. In addition, all the various services are equipped with many new-type electronic, communications, engineering, and antichemical facilities and equipment.

Our troops' firepower, ability to make sudden attacks, mobility, ability to defend itself, and ability to respond quickly have all been relatively greatly strengthened. Regarding strategic nuclear weapons, we have not only atomic and hydrogen bombs, but also surface-to-surface missiles. In 1980, our country launched long-range carrier missiles into the South Pacific. In 1981, it launched three satellites with one rocket. In 1982, it trial launched a carrier rocket from a submerged submarine. This year, it trial-launched a communications satellite. All these achievements show that the modernization of our Armed Forces has developed into a brand new stage.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Zhang pointed out: In order to build a modern and regular revolutionary Army, it is not enough to have a scientific organizational system and to be armed with modern weapons and equipment. An even more important task is to train the kind of people who have lofty political consciousness and master advanced military thinking, modern scientific and technological knowledge, and modern weapons and equipment. This task must be fulfilled through vigorously strengthening our work of education and training.

He said that as far back as at the early 1950's, the CPC Central Military Commission promptly formulated the principles and guidelines for the training and promulgated a training program and some training materials. In this way, a regular and unified training began throughout our troops. Later, we carried out in a widespread manner a mass military training campaign, many times organized joint maneuvers of infantry, Navy, and Air Force and thus improved our cadres' ability in organizing and commanding the troops and the ability of the various services to fight in a coordinated manner.

Since the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Central Military Commission, our Armed Forces have further strengthened and developed military training. An enthusiastic campaign of reforms in training has been launched throughout our Armed Forces from leading organizations to basic-level units and from infantry to special units. Distinctive achievements have been scored in the reforms in the organization, content, methods, and safety of the training. In guiding our training, we have stressed the idea of regarding the training of our cadres as the key link regarding the training of the tactics in fighting battles with cooperative operations of various services as the key task, and regarding the operations against tanks, airplanes, and parachute units as the major content of the training. By doing so we make our training more directly related to actual war needs. We have time and again organized land, marine, and air combat exercises with almost all live ammunition and nuclear counter-attack maneuvers of different scale and nature under modern conditions. We have greatly improved the joint combat capacity of our infantry, Navy, and Air Force, and our capacities for rapid response, electronic resistance, ensuring logistic support, and survival in field battles. In addition, we have restored and developed over 100 military academies in our whole Armed Forces and thus formed a relatively integrated system of military academies to undertake the tasks of training, selecting, and recommending cadres for our troops and to play the role of a "collective cadre personnel department." Now all our military academies are prosperously run and have become important bases for training and providing various kinds of cadres and backbone officers for the development of our Armed Forces. Since the founding of the PRC, we have trained a total of over 1 million cadres for our Armed Forces. The number of major responsible persons in our Armed Forces at various levels that have received education in military academies, have increased year by year. This has played an important role in promoting the work of making our cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent.

The Deputy Chief of the General Staff concluded: Our aim in developing a strong modern and regular revolutionary Armed Forces with distinctive Chinese features is to guarantee a stable and prolonged peaceful surrounding for our country's socialist economic construction. China has always upheld peace and opposed war. We want peace not only today, but also in the future when we have realized the four modernizations. Therefore, the increase in our strength of national defense will never constitute any threat to a third country. Though China is a nuclear country and has nuclear counter-strike capability, it has for a long time declared it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, and it has pledged not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries.

He said that what has made people ill at ease is the continuous tension and turbulation in the world situation, the continuous aggravation of the scramble between the two superpowers for world hegemony, and the continuous escalation of the nuclear arms race. The temperature in the various "hot points" in the world has not been reduced and the conflicts in some of the "hot points" still tend to aggravate. The danger of a world war has not been eliminated. In the face of this grim reality, we must vigorously strengthen the development of our troops, conscientiously take part in the socialist construction, continuously strengthen our force of defense and thus make greater contributions in safeguarding world peace.

QINGDAO STRIVES TO NEGATE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

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[By reporter Sun Chunxiu]

[Text] Qingdao, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Qingdao City CPC Committee recently called on party organizations at various levels in the city to carry out educational activities in August and September to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" and, in light of the actual situation, eliminate factionalism and enhance unity in order to strive to create a new situation in the work of Qingdao.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, the Qingdao City CPC Committee and subordinate party organizations at various levels have done tremendous work in eliminating chaos and setting things right, correcting "leftist" mistakes, implementing the party's various policies, building socialist civilization in both its material and spiritual aspects, and particularly, achieving a sustained growth in industrial and agricultural production despite serious shortages in energy and water supplies. The city's achievements are primary. However, owing to the "leftist" ideological influence and the relatively large number of comrades who were persecuted during previous political campaigns, especially the "Cultural Revolution," there are quite a few problems that remain to be solved, and the most serious of them is the failure to completely eradicate factionalism.

The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee recently readjusted the members of the Standing Committee of the Qingdao City CPC Committee and appointed Liu Peng, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor, first secretary; Wang Jinwu secretary; and Zang Kun, Guo Songnian, and Sun Bingyue deputy secretaries of the Qingdao City CPC Committee. After holding discussions on the work of Qingdao, it circulated a "summary of the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shandong provincial party committee on several questions concerning the work of Qingdao City."

The Qingdao City party committee then held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to study the summary of the minutes. Through in-depth study and discussion in the light of reality, the meeting participants raised their understanding. They pointed out that first of all, one of the most serious problems in the work of Qingdao City is factionalism resulting from the failure to conscientiously eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence over a long period of time. Second, although those who indulge in factionalism are only a handful of people, the majority of comrades still needs to raise its understanding and eliminate the influence because "leftist" ideas have affected a broad area over a long time. Third, owing to the pernicious influence of the "Cultural Revolution," some leading comrades still practice favoritism in implementing policies, approving party membership, promoting cadres, delivering material supplies, and deciding on job titles; they have failed to strictly carry out the party spirit. The meeting participants also pointed out that factionalism is a production of the internal turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution" and that people who joined various factions at that time have carried out activities under the guidance of the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Therefore, none of the factions is correct, and the assertion that a "certain faction is correct" or "is always correct" is untenable.

After study and discussion, the meeting participants reached the consensus that party members and ordinary people throughout the city must, centering on the task of economic construction, diligently study the central authorities' relevant documents and the "summary of the minutes of the meeting" of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and unfold educational activities in August and September to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution." Comrades who indulge in factionalism should be educated, criticized, or punished according to the merits of each case in order to resolutely eradicate factionalism.

ZHEJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT PROMOTES CIVILIZATION

OW190322 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 84 p 1

[By Li Dahua, Cheng Yuhang, and Lou Hongzhou]

[Excerpts] Earnestly implementing the guiding principle laid down by the party Central Committee in carrying out reforms and creating the new, the Zhejiang Provincial Military District has consciously submitted itself to and served the party's general tasks and targets in Army and militia building, and made positive contributions to promoting the "two civilizations" in our province. In light of the emphasis placed by the provincial Military District on militia work since the beginning of this year, the party committee of the provincial Military District has closely linked the work of Army building with that in militia building and with the local activities to promote the "two civilizations." It mainly devoted itself to doing work in the following five fields:

1. It has vigorously built "militia and youth centers" to serve the development of rural commodity production and civilized villages.
2. It has strengthened joint defense with the combined efforts of the Armed Forces, the People's Police and the masses. At present, joint defense organizations have been set up in 90 percent of the coastal counties in the province, playing a significant role in the struggle to defend the four modernizations program and strengthen coastal defense.
3. It has developed various activities to building civilized islands with the combined efforts of the Army and the people, and further promoted the overall construction on coastal islands.
4. It has regularized the building of the People's Armed Forces departments and set up all types of responsibility systems for professional armed cadres.
5. It has developed production and opened new avenues to increase revenues. The various production units in the provincial Military District have conscientiously learned from the various local departments in carrying out economic reforms, improving economic results, developing diversified economy and promoting production.

In order to do a still better job in carrying out reforms in a thorough manner, bring into full play the glorious tradition of the People's Armed Forces in serving the people and promote the "two civilizations," the party committee of the provincial Military District held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting 3-5 August to summarize its experience and work out a plan to carry out its work for the next period. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the party committee of the provincial Military District Wang Fang, Kang Mingcai, Ma Jiliang and others. The meeting pointed out: To submit ourselves to the party's general tasks and targets is a glorious tradition of our Army and a fundamental guarantee that our Armed Forces and militiamen will do a good job in carrying out reforms and creating the new, and maintain brisk vitality under the new conditions. Various units must incessantly consolidate and develop their achievements in carrying out reforms and creating the new, eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, guard against complacency, and uphold the truth. They must even more consciously submit themselves to the party's general tasks and targets, creatively link the party's principles and policies with the actual situation in one's own unit, and humbly learn from the new experience of various localities in carrying out reforms and creating the new. On the basis of the principle of carrying out economic construction well while strengthening army and militia building, they must carry out their work well in all fields and make still greater contributions to promoting the "two civilizations" in our province.

RECTIFICATION BODY OFFICIAL ON HUBEI'S TASKS

HK201011 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] From 16 to 18 August, responsible comrades of the leading body of the provincial CPC Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Wang Quanguo and Liu Qizhi heard the reports submitted by the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Planning Commission, and the provincial Financial and Economic and Trade Departments on party rectification. They urged that further efforts should be made to get rid of leftism and complacency, to make a success, to improve party work style, and to successfully fulfill the various tasks in the stage of party rectification.

Wang Quanguo affirmed the achievements made by these organizations in party rectification and at the same time made proposals for work in the next stage. Publicity work should be carried out in a creative way. Comrades engaged in publicity work must be professionally sensitive and more liberal in thinking and must keep on raising and studying new problems. At present, it is necessary to carry out publicity work centering around reforms and to find solutions to problems cropping up in construction. In planning work it is necessary to stress macroeconomic results and the management of things which are of vital importance to long-term interests. If rigid control is imposed on trifling matters and important matters are not attended to, it will be difficult to improve our work.

The provincial Financial Department must continue to get rid of leftism and complacency, further emancipate the mind, study ways to build a Chinese-style financial system, be good at treasuring, amassing, and using talented people, and bring about a significant change in financial work through party rectification.

The provincial Economic and Trade Department must further deepen understanding on checking bureaucratic ways of doing things, mobilizing the masses to expose them by pooling the concerted efforts of the department itself and other quarters concerned. While checking bureaucratic ways of doing things, it is necessary to properly handle criminal cases in the economic sphere and to ferret out all criminals, and it is also necessary to put an end to the practice of eating from the same big pot prevailing in foreign trade work, to bring the initiative of cadres and staff and workers into play, to find and train qualified people, and to further do a good job in foreign trade work.

Wang Quanguo stressed: Comrades on all fronts must study hard, strive to raise the level of their work so as to adapt themselves to the developing situation, and pay serious and close attention to improving party work style. The provincial departments in charge of money and goods and materials matters must pay particular attention to firmly checking the unhealthy tendency of extravagant eating and drinking, which has not yet been completely checked to this day. We should reaffirm one rule: that is, no individual has the right to approve the use of money and goods and materials.

HUNAN MEETINGS DISCUSS DUAN YUANLAI CASE

PLA on Errors

HK190303 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] In the course of education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the CPC Committee of Changde Military District has analyzed the typical negative example of Duan Yuanlai to seriously sum up lessons and review the errors of the military sub-district in supporting one faction and suppressing another during three-support and two-military work. As a result they have enhanced spontaneity to break away from leftist thinking and factionalism.

The cadres and fighters of the military subdistrict have resolutely supported the total negation of the Great Cultural Revolution and taken a clear-cut attitude on this issue. However, certain comrades lacked sufficient understanding of the gravity of the mistakes in three-support and two-military work. As a result, after the exposure of the Duan Yuanlai case, they felt extremely sensitive on issues of supporting the left and particular factions by the subdistrict, and always resorted to all kinds of objective reasons to get themselves off the hook.

The CPC Committee of the military subdistrict held: A very important issue in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution in the PLA units is that of squarely facing the mistakes made in three-support and two-military work and daring to negate oneself. In order to unify people's thinking, the members of the committee repeatedly studied the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the party rectification documents. On the basis of grasping the ideological weapons, in connection with reality they specifically analyzed the relationship between the Duan Yuanlai case and the subdistrict units' actions in supporting the left and particular factions.

Before the Cultural Revolution, Duan Yuanlai was an ordinary salesman of the Changde cigarette plant who made mistakes in relations with women and was disciplined by the CYL. During the Cultural Revolution he was a leader of a rebel organization in Changde Prefecture. The reason he was able to climb so high and become manager and deputy CPC Committee secretary of the Changde cigarette plant was that during the Cultural Revolution he waved the banner of supporting the PLA and deceived certain leading comrades of the PLA units into thinking well of him. He gained the support of the cadres carrying out three-support and two-military work in the military subdistrict.

At the start of the Cultural Revolution, Duan Yuanlai organized and plotted struggle by force, made a reputation for himself, and approved the killing of three people. After he had been detained for this according to law, certain comrades engaged in three-support and two-military work in the subdistrict who were suffering factionalist interference decided to rehabilitate him and release him as not guilty.

This decision was made through the personnel security group of the prefectural Revolutionary Committee and the military control committee of Changde special commissioner's office public security organs, procuratorate, and court. This move gave the stamp of approval to Duan Yuanlai's subsequent entry into the party, promotion to cadre, and later actions.

After analyzing the Duan Yuanlai case, a number of members of the CPC Committee of the military subdistrict who had taken part in three-support and two-military work said: There was nothing accidental about the malignant development of Duan Yuanlai. It was a product of the Cultural Revolution. To a certain degree it was also an evil consequence of the military subdistrict's actions in supporting the left and particular factions. The reason why the subdistrict wanted to protect Duan Yuanlai at that time was that the subdistrict itself was affected with the factionalist viewpoint in its support of the left. As a result, supporting the left encouraged the growth of factionalism, and factionalism protected Duan Yuanlai. This is an extremely profound lesson.

Through analyzing the Duan Yuanlai case, the members of the CPC Committee of the military subdistrict have enhanced their understanding and unified their thinking. They held: Although there were objective historical reasons for the mistakes made in three-support and two-military work, objectively there was indeed a problem of factionalism. Supporting the left means supporting particular factions. Hence we must not evade our responsibility by saying we were ordered to support the left, or apply the positive role to conceal the negative consequences; nor can we forgive our mistakes by the attitude of so-called having worked hard and wearily without gaining merit. Only by taking a correct view of the mistakes in three-support and two-military work can we proceed from abstract to concrete negation and reach the goal of totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

Official Suspended

HK190408 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Liu Jiashi, former secretary of Changde Prefectural CPM Committee and currently adviser to the committee, has been suspended from work to examine his problems on account of his connection with the Duan Yuanlai case. This was a decision recently taken by the provincial CPC Committee to do a good job in investigation and handling the Duan Yuanlai case.

In early August, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Changsha, attended by responsible comrades of the Changde Prefectural CPC Committee. The meeting conveyed the instructions of the Central Commission for discipline inspection on thoroughly investigating people and events involved in the Duan Yuanlai case and restudied the resolution of the sixth plenary session, the decision on party rectification, and important articles on totally negating the Cultural Revolution.

The meeting conducted criticism and self-criticism on the basis of enhancing understanding and unifying thinking. It thus created the conditions for thoroughly investigating the Duan Yuanlai case and launching party rectification ahead of schedule in the Changde prefectural organs and in Changde City and County.

Duan Yuanlai is a typical person of three categories, a criminal element who is the repository of all evil. Why was he not dealt with for so long? The meeting held: The main reason is that certain leaders of the former Changde Prefectural CPC Committee used factionalism to protect him. The meeting demanded: It is necessary to totally negate the Cultural Revolution and get to the bottom of the Duan Yuanlai case. We must truly bring our thinking into line with the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, strengthen party spirit, overcome factionalism, correct party style, strengthen discipline, rectify the leadership groups, and create a new situation in the four modernizations drive in Changde Prefecture. In accordance with the provincial CPC Committee's instructions, thorough investigation of the Duan Yuanlai case must be grasped as the point of breakthrough in the prefecture's party rectification. We must analyze Duan Yuanlai, this teacher by negative example, analyze the reasons for his case, sum up experiences and lessons, and thereby teach the party members and cadres.

During the meeting the participants provided sincere and patient help for the mistakes of Liu Jiashi and other comrades, and unfolded criticism and self-criticism. However, Comrade Liu Jiashi failed to correct his attitude and was a long way from realizing the mistakes he had made. The provincial CPC Committee therefore decided to suspend him from work so he could examine and make a clean breast of his problems.

HUNAN CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA WORK CONCLUDES

HK210406 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial conference on propaganda work concluded yesterday [20 Aug]. The conference has emphatically studied ways to better urban economic structural reform propaganda, as well as reform the propaganda departments themselves. In addition, the conference has worked out propaganda work for the second half of this year. Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled "Understanding Reform and Propagating Reform." (Wang Shantian), Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department head of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a special report on propaganda work concerning urban economic structural reform, and problems confronting propaganda departments themselves in carrying out reform.

The conference held that when propagating present urban economic reform, we must emphatically grasp the content of the following six areas:

First, we must greatly propagate the necessity and urgency of urban economic structural reform, the good situation of carrying out reform, so as to make the cadres and masses understand clearly the main trend and bright prospects of reform, and make them confident that they are bound to succeed.

Second, we must propagate the nature of urban economic structural reform so as to make everyone understand that present reform in various areas is done through the socialist system itself, with leadership, and on a step by step basis. It is also self-improvement and self-perfection on the basis of the socialist system itself. It is also progress on the socialist road rather than going backward.

Third, we must propagate the goal of urban economic structural reform as the one that mobilizes and gives play to the initiative and creativeness of various areas, that develops society's productive forces, and that helps everyone to handle properly relations among the state, collectives, and individuals.

Fourth, we must propagate urban economic structural reform measures for setting up an initial complete system.

Fifth, we must propagate that the policy of opening to the outside world is a long-term basic national policy for making the country prosperous.

Sixth, we must propagate the strategic principle of grasping at the same time both the material and spiritual civilizations.

The conference pointed out: When propagating reform we must resolutely uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and carry it out by strictly adhering to the plans of the CPC Central Committee. We must propagate in a comprehensive and correct way the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee on reform, and avoid taking a one-sided view or acting subjectively or at will. When propagating and popularizing the advanced experience of carrying out reform, we must avoid engaging in such practices as doing things by fits and starts and indiscriminately.

The conference stressed: The propaganda departments must conform to urban economic structural reform requirements and must further carry out reform in the departments themselves. They must first further rectify the guiding ideology of their work. At present, they must concentrate their efforts on totally negating the practice of highlighting politics, eliminating the leftist influence, and really solving problems that hinder propaganda work from serving economic construction.

GOVERNOR HEARS REPORT ON HUNAN NATURAL DISASTERS

HK200223 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] On 14 August Governor Liu Zheng presided over a governor's executive meeting to seriously listen to a report on natural disasters. The meeting decided, despite the province's financial stringency, to allot 5 million yuan in special funds and some materials to help the disaster areas to resume production and daily life, to assist their efforts to fight drought and reap a bumper harvest. The funds and materials reached severely stricken areas on 17 August. The provincial government demanded that the leading cadres in those areas go deep into the grassroots to seriously solve the masses' problems in production and daily life.

EDUCATION IN GUIZHOU NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK210307 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The first batch of party rectification units in the province have conducted education in the total negation of the Great Cultural Revolution since late April, scoring excellent results. In the past 3 and more months, in accordance with the spirit of the central and provincial CPC Committees' instructions on party rectification work, these units have grasped this education as an important element in rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and carrying out deep-going rectification and correction. By now, 41 of the 77 units in the first batch have organized study classes, at which nearly 70 percent of the party members have undergone rotational training, and 36 units have spent 3 to 5 days organizing study and education for party members.

SICHUAN LEADERS VIEW CHENGDU RAILROAD STATION

HK180329 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpt] On the evening of 17 August, Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Yang Xizong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Nie Ronggui and Jiang Minkuan, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Wu Xihai, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of Chengdu City CPC Committee; and (Huang Ruxiu), member of the Standing Committee of the city CPC Committee and secretary of the city Discipline Inspection Committee, inspected the new building of Chengdu railroad station, which is now near completion.

STUDY OPPORTUNITIES FOR OVERSEAS TIBETANS CITED

OW181216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Lhasa, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Tibetans living abroad are welcome to send their children to study in Lhasa, said a local party official here earlier this week.

Zhao Jingwen, secretary of the Lhasa Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said that tuition fees and expenses for board, lodging and clothing would be covered by the government. Zhao, also chairman of the Lhasa Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), made this statement at a CPPCC meeting.

After graduation, he said, the students can either stay in Lhasa or go abroad again, whichever they wish. Apart from this, Tibetans living abroad are welcome to come to Lhasa to visit their relatives or to live, he said. They may set up enterprises or invest in joint ventures.

Earlier this year, Duojiecaidan, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Government, welcomed Tibetans living abroad to set up businesses, farms and maintenance and trade services exclusively with their own funds or with joint investment. They will be given preferential treatment in taxes on personal and business income and in land rent, he said.

Among the 586 overseas Tibetans who returned to China in the past six months, 57 have settled in Tibet or elsewhere. Some visitors discussed investment possibilities with the local government while they were in Tibet.

XIZANG STATE COUNCIL ADVISORY GROUP HOLDS FORUM

HK190643 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 17 August Comrade Huang Yicheng, head of the State Council's Advisory Group on Economic Work in Xizang and vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, had a forum in Lhasa with leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government, Military District, and CPPOC. Those present included Yin Fatang, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Duojiacaidan, Yangling Duojie, Ba Sang, Guo Xilan, Zhang Xiangmin, Wang Xinquan, Duoji Cairang, Cao Xu, Jiacao Danzeng, Niu Ruizhou, Hou Jie, Li Benshan, Shengqin Losang Gyancan, Langjie, Peng Zhe, (Wu Changqi), and (Jiang Hongquan).

During the forum, responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army in Xizang and comrades of the State Council Advisory Group had cordial talks. Comrade Huang Yicheng hoped that still greater success would be achieved in all work in Xizang, and that the people of all nationalities would closely unite and work to speed up the pace of modernization. He also wished everyone good health.

From 14 to 16 August, Comrade Huang Yicheng and seven other members of the advisory group, accompanied by regional government Vice Chairman Jiangcuo, inspected the Rikaze construction project site of the (Yangbading) geothermal power plant, and the survey site of the (Yangzhuyong) reservoir.

YUNNAN RECTIFICATION MEETING DISCUSSES WORK

HK201152 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 August, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting to arrange work in the next stage of party rectification. Li Qiming, executive vice chairman of the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting, emphasizing that it is necessary to apply the method of alternately giving guidance in accordance with individual conditions [jiaocha jinxing], to seriously do a good job in comparison and examination, and to lay a good foundation for the work of rectification and correction of defects.

At present, 54 of the 130 units of the first batch in our province to carry out party rectification have approval to enter the comparison and examination stage. Some 50 other units will soon enter the comparison and examination stage. For various reasons, a small number of units must create conditions before they can enter the comparison and examination stage. In view of this situation, the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Committee decided to adopt the method of alternately giving guidance in accordance with individual conditions.

After reviewing the situation in the progress of work at the previous stage of party rectification, Comrade Li Qiming emphasized: In comparison and examination, we must persist in setting high standards and strict demands. When leadership groups collectively conduct comparison and examination, they must stress the important problems of implementing the line, principles, and policies of the party and the policies toward cadres and intellectuals. Leading members must individually examine their existing problems concerning the ideological and political line and concerning guiding ideology in work and must also examine their problems concerning party spirit, work style, and discipline. They must conduct comparison with the demands which the party constitution sets on party members and cadres. In comparison, we must firmly grasp the important points, must sum up main experiences and lessons, and must set an example for party members in general.

Li Qiming said: Rectification and correction of defects is to inspect work at the previous stage of party rectification and has a bearing on the consolidation and development of the fruits of party rectification. Comparison and examination is only the beginning in solving problems. It is important to translate the policies into action and to achieve results. In connection with the realities of our province and of departments, we must continue to eliminate leftist ideological influence, overcome the concept of following the beaten path so as to make guiding ideology in work conform to the requirements of reform, and be subordinate to and serve the general task and general objective of the party.

Li Qiming said: At the rectification and correction of defects stage we must regard thorough negation of the Great Cultural Revolution as an important problem and must continue to grasp it. He pointed out: In thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, so far as the great majority of party members, particularly leading cadres, are concerned, they must mainly study documents and, in connection with ideological influence during the Cultural Revolution, must strictly analyze themselves; must correctly absorb experiences and lessons; must eliminate leftist ideological influence; must unify thinking on the basis of the resolutions adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and must keep politically in line with the CPC Central Committee. In thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, so far as veteran comrades are concerned, they must thoroughly negate those rebel organizations which were their protectors. This is a crucial problem in really eliminating factionalism and in strengthening party spirit at present, is a prerequisite for guaranteeing the smooth progress of the investigation of people of three categories, and is also an important sign of whether or not we are keeping in line with the central authorities. Moreover, we must especially emphasize that leading cadres must under no circumstances become a safety net for factionalism.

Comrade Li Qiming emphasized: We must penetratingly investigate and deal with serious bureaucraticism and typical cases of taking advantage of power to seek personal gain, which cause serious economic and political losses to the state, so as to arouse people's enthusiasm and to make them find themselves in an entirely new world.

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BEIJING MUNICIPALITY ELECTS NEW VICE MAYORS

OW181732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 18 Aug 84

[STC's provided from Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1511 GMT on 18 August]

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Three of Beijing's six vice-mayors were succeeded by younger people today -- making the municipal government one of China's youngest leading panels at provincial and municipal level. In addition, an extra vice-mayor was chosen, bringing the total number to seven.

They were elected by more than 800 deputies at the third session of the city's eighth People's Congress, which closed here today. This means that the average age of Beijing's government leaders -- mayor and vice-mayors -- has dropped from 65 to 53 in the past 18 months.

The new vice-mayors are Zhang Jianmin [728 0256 3046], Feng Mingwei [1409 2494 3634], Huang Chao [7806 6389] and the youngest, Chen Haosu [7115 8504 5685], who is 42. The resignation of their predecessors, Bai Jiefu, An Lin and Zhang Peng, all in their sixties, was announced by Mayor Chen Xitong on Friday. He said they had stepped down to let "more young and middle-aged cadres enter the leading panel."

The restructuring of the Beijing municipal government is part of China's current effort to recruit younger people to leading posts. Similar moves are also being made in other municipal, provincial and al [as received] level. In 1981, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, called for the promotion of outstanding middle-aged and young people. Between 1982 and 1983, at least 5,000 such people were promoted to the leading positions at ministerial, provincial and prefectural levels. They included 47-year-old Gu Xiulian, a woman governor of the east China province of Jiangsu, and 50-year-old engineer Wang Senhao, governor of central China's Shanxi Province.

In Beijing, Tu Jingcheng, a 62-year-old deputy from the west city district, said Mayor Chen, 54, had inspected a moat-dredging project on cold winter evenings and called on local residents in flooded homes. Tu said: "Though veteran officials are experienced, but their age made it impossible to expect them to do what Chen did."

Steps are also being taken in China to promote cadres who are revolutionary, more professionally competent and better educated.

HEBEI'S GAO YANG INSPECTS, PRAISES ZHANGJIAKOU

HK210250 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] An 11 Aug special dispatch from Zhangjiakou by radio reporter (Yang Yuru) -- Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Gao Yang, inspecting work in Zhangjiakou Prefecture and City, delivered a speech at the meeting for prefectural and city CPC Committee secretaries and leading members of prefectures and cities on 10 August.

For half a month, Comrade Gao Yang has been inspecting work in Zhangjiakou Prefecture and City. He has listened to the reports of the CPC Committees of the prefecture and city on all aspects of work conditions. He has inspected such counties as Huilai, Xuanhua, Zhangbei, Guyuan, Kangbao, and Chicheng, and Xuanhua district. He has studied and analyzed the characteristics of Zhangjiakou Prefecture and City.

Comrade Gao Yang made three points on how to develop the economy at present. He said: Guidance should be given to economic construction according to different categories. Because of the great differences in various conditions within the sphere of a county or a prefecture, study should be carried out in separate small sectors in making specific planning and giving guidance to production. In the planning of economic development and production management, we should take the whole situation of the state into consideration. We should acquire the concept of making progress and engaging in competition and the concept of attaching importance to economic results, while we should overcome conservativeness and blindness in production.

Comrade Gao Yang agreed to the principle of economic construction determined by Zhangjiakou Prefecture and City. He said: It is necessary to develop afforestation and the planting of grass for fodder and to develop fruit orchards in all counties and districts. We should further develop animal husbandry and develop naked oats, hemp, rape, potato, and broad beans, crops which have advantages. It is necessary to develop the mining industry and the processing industry of agricultural and livestock produce and fresh and dried fruits. For instance, hides and fur processing, producing soda with alkaline soil, the processing and utilization of hemp, and so on.

Based on the geographical situation of Zhangjiakou, Comrade Gao Yang proposed to reform state-owned and supply and marketing commerce, to develop modern individual-run and collective-run commerce, and to strengthen commodity circulation links, so as to ease the flow of commodities.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jie Feng, inspecting work in Zhangjiakou, attended the meeting and also made a speech.

Comrade Gao Yang arrived in Zhangjiakou Prefecture and City to inspect work on 28 July. He has in succession listened to reports from the prefecture, city, counties, and districts, and the Xuanhua Iron and Steel Company. He has inspected 17 factories under the jurisdiction of the province, prefecture, city, and counties. He asked about the conditions of management, operation, and reform of the enterprises. He praised the initiative of Zhangjiakou Xuanhua metal packing factory in its preparation of fast-opening lids for glass jars and Zhangjiakou woolen knitting mill in its preparation of genuine woolen-knit lambskin.

Comrade Gao Yang has shown concern for the development of enterprises in towns, townships and villages, and enterprises run by the joint efforts of the peasants. He has visited nine enterprises of such categories in Huilai, Xuanhua, Zhangbei, and Chicheng. He praised (Qujiazhuang) Chemical Works in Xuanhua County for producing pure soda, which is in short supply, with simple equipment; and he encouraged such small enterprises to utilize local natural resources, to raise their capability for competition, and to do a good job in production.

Comrade Gao Yang has in succession inspected the conditions of afforestation and animal husbandry in the rural areas. He inspected the Chabei pastureland and visited the pasture base of Xuanhua. He also visited the windbreak forestbelts of Zhangbei, Guyuan, and Chicheng, and the grassland on the plain. He visited the garden inside a plastic sheet workshop of (Zhang Wanjin), a peasant of (Bolicai) village, Zhangbei County; the vegetable gardens in the courtyards of the peasant households of (Dongfangzi) Village, which specialize in growing leeks; and (Chen Dianyong), a specialized household in grain production under contract of (Wangdadi) Village, Kangbao County; and the draft animal market of Changbei County.

Comrade Gao Yang was very happy to see the excellent situation of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry this year in the rural areas of Zhangjiakou Prefecture and City, in particular the rural areas on the plain.

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NORTH REGION

Comrade Gao Yang has also made investigations of the educational reform in secondary and primary schools. He listened to the report on the schedule and results of educational reform, and went to make investigation in the (Gujiaying) Township Middle School and the (Banpojie) Primary School. He asked the principals and teachers of the two schools about the conditions of the quality of education, the level of teachers, the sources of funds, and the treatment of teachers.

In Dongguan Village of Chengguan Town in Chicheng County, Comrade Gao Yang visited a household-run nursery managed by (Fan Baoyu). He praised her for having done a good thing, and expressed the hope that she would do a still better job in managing the household-run nursery.

Comrade Gao Yang left Zhangjiakou for Yixian and Zhuolu to conduct further inspections.

NEI MONGGOL TAX REFORM WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SK210304 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The regional work conference on the second stage of replacing profit delivery with tax payment ended in Hohhot on 20 August. Through studying relevant central documents, delegates to the conference enhanced their understanding of the second stage of tax reform work and made clearer the great significance of this work. They pledged to resolutely support this reform and implement it conscientiously.

Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the region, attended and spoke at the conference. Li Xingquan, director of the regional Financial Department, made specific suggestions on how to carry out the region's second stage of profit-taxation work.

The conference held that the second stage of replacing profit delivery with tax payment is one of the important components of urban economic reform and a major breakthrough in the distribution system, because it involves economic benefits of all enterprises. Success or failure will directly affect the development of the national economy and recent urban economic reform. Therefore, governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over this work, and all relevant departments must exert joint efforts, assume responsibility conscientiously, and carry out this work meticulously and well.

The conference held that the focus of the second stage of profit-taxation replacement work is on solving the problems of the economic relationship between the state and enterprises and enterprises' contradictions in signing various kinds of economic contracts.

The conference stressed that efforts should be made to attend to this year's financial revenue and expenditures, budget, and balance between revenue and expenditures. We have only 4 months left this year. Therefore, all leagues and cities should pay special attention to this. While grasping reform they should also grasp financial revenue so that both revenue and reform work will not be delayed. The Financial and Tax Departments at all levels should collect taxes within the stipulated time and in line with the state's policy stipulations. They should not collect taxes early or late. Taxes and financial revenue which should be handed over to the state by enterprises and units must be delivered to the State Treasury on time. They should not delay paying taxes by even one day so as to ensure the fulfillment or overfulfillment of this year's regional financial revenue task.

I. 21 Aug 84

C H I N A
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

OFFICIAL VIEWS TAIWAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF HIJACKERS

OW201718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1709 GMT 20 Aug 84

["Public Security Ministry Spokesman on Taiwan's Acceptance of Hijackers" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- A senior official of the Ministry of Public Security issued a statement here today on the Taiwan authorities' acceptance of Zhuo Changren and the five other criminals who hijacked CAAC airliner No 296 to South Korea in May last year.

After the South Korean authorities, having yielded to the pressure of the Taiwan authorities, released the six hijackers before their sentences expired and allowed them to go to Taiwan, the official said, the Taiwan authorities, after taking them to Taiwan, received them with fanfare, gave them awards, and treated them as "heroes."

Zhuo Changren and the five others committed a grave criminal offense by hijacking a civil airliner, the official said. Their crimes were promptly denounced by the world public opinions. In accordance with international treaties and the laws of various countries, they should be punished severely, he said.

In addition, the official said, before the hijacking, Zhuo Changren and the other hijackers had already committed serious crimes.

The security official said that it had been established that hijackers Zhuo Changren, Wang Yanda, Jiang Hongjun and An Weijian were guilty of taking part in a conspiracy to poison certain people with sodium cyanide; hijackers Jiang Hongjun, An Weijian and Zhuo Changren were guilty of stealing weapons; hijackers Zhuo Changren, Wu Yunfei and Wang Yanda were guilty, respectively, of swindling, corruption and accepting bribes; and Gao Dongping was guilty of taking part in certain criminal activities.

The Chinese Ministry of Public Security made public the criminal offences of the hijackers through XINHUA on May 10, 1983. After Wu Yingjun and two other accomplices of the hijackers were sentenced to death and life imprisonment, respectively, by the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court, XINHUA further published the crimes committed by the hijackers on October 17 1983, the official recalled.

Punishing hijackers is imperative to ensure the safety of world civil aviation, the official said. The connivance in the hijackers' crimes by the Taiwan authorities is vile conduct jeopardizing the security of international travellers. It runs counter to world public opinion, he stressed. The Taiwan authorities now owe the Chinese people another debt, and all the Chinese people are strongly opposed to this act.

We are convinced that justice-loving personages and the masses of people are able to distinguish between good and evil intentions and between right and wrong, he said.

I. 21 Aug 84

U 2

CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

RADIO ON TAIWAN RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

OW200057 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Excerpts] According to Taiwan newspaper reports, on 15 August Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense ordered the release from prison on parole of Lin I-hsiung and three others involved in the Gaoxiong incident. Among them, except for (Lin Wen-chen) who was approved for medical treatment outside the prison because of a stomach illness and released on bail on 4 October last year, Lin I-hsiung, Kao Chun-ming and (Hsu Chin-fu) were released on 15 August on parole and returned home.

In addition, there are other prisoners involved in the Gaoxiong incident and many other political prisoners who have been imprisoned in Kuomintang prisons for 5, 10, and even more than 30 years.

Why are they still unable to regain freedom?

Just imagine, Kuomintang authorities used every means to bring Zhuo Changren and other hijackers who had committed heinous crimes from South Korea to Taiwan and treated them as heroes, making them honorable guests of Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. The people in Taiwan, on the other hand, are subject to the pains of imprisonment or even death just because their political views differ a little bit. Is this not like treating the enemy with benevolence while treating the people with cruelty?

In doing this, has the Kuomintang not considered the views of international public opinion? Has not the Kuomintang thought of the shadow left in the hearts of the people in Taiwan?

We hope the Taiwan authorities will totally change their own stand and attitudes, stop doing such foolish things as confounding right and wrong and repressing people. Instead of that, they should often, truly, and completely do good things like treating wounds and stopping body pains.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

KUANG CHAIO CHING ON SINO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

HK171158 Hong Kong KUANG CHAIO CHING in Chinese No 143, 16 Aug 84 pp 6-8

[Article by Chiang Wei-wen: "Inside Information on the Sino-British Agreement"]

[Text] (Note: This article says that British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has assured China that in 1997, Britain will return a complete, stable, and prosperous Hong Kong to China. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will pay a visit to Britain at the beginning of next year, and Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain will also visit China. The invitation, made by Deng Xiaoping, was conveyed to the queen by Geoffrey Howe. Moreover, the "basic law" will be enacted around 1990, earlier than originally planned. The Sino-British liaison group will divide its work into two stages after it is established.) [end note]

During his visit to China 28-31 July, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe held separate long talks with Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Ji Pengfei, and Wu Xueqian.

In a press conference held in Hong Kong on 1 August, Howe revealed some contents of the agreement on the future of Hong Kong. Just as Deng Xiaoping has said, both sides have reached mutual understanding with mutual accommodation and have achieved very good results. Hong Kong's reaction is positive and the situation seems to have prevailed as the general trend. The Sino-British joint group will continue its work and will conclude in August. It seems that there is no doubt about the signing of a draft agreement in September and a formal agreement in December, or about the formal establishment of the Sino-British joint liaison group in Hong Kong.

However, people are more interested in the following questions: What was inside information on Howe's visit to China? What did he talk about with Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang? What are the new developments in Sino-British relations? What new changes will take place in Hong Kong in the future? Will the theoretical setup for Hong Kong's future -- the conception of "one country, two systems" -- be applicable?

The Contents of the Sino-British Agreement

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Geoffrey Howe on the morning of 30 July. Both sides held talks to discuss the details of the Hong Kong issue. After this meeting, the agreement on Hong Kong's future was basically settled.

This reporter has learned that Zhao Ziyang definitely told Howe that the main document of the Sino-British agreement and its annexes will all be legally binding. The main document will be a "joint statement," and there will be two main annexes. As far as this reporter knows, the main document (the "joint statement") will include the following four points:

1. China will resume exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. To resume exercise of sovereignty and administrative power over Hong Kong is the desire of the Chinese people.
2. The British side agrees to return the sovereignty and administrative power of the whole of Hong Kong (including Kowloon and the New Territories) to the Chinese Government on 30 June 1997.
3. China will make Hong Kong a special administrative region according to its Constitution. The special administrative region will, according to the basic law, be administered by the government formed by local people. Both the Chinese and foreign civil service, police, and political personnel in various departments of the former Hong Kong Government will continue to be employed.

The government of the special administrative region will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, independent judicial power, and the right to final appeal. Hong Kong's social and economic systems will remain unchanged and its original laws basically unchanged. Hong Kong's status as a free port and international financial center will be maintained, and the circulation and free convertibility of the Hong Kong dollar will be continued. The people of Hong Kong will enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of correspondence, and of moving into and out of Hong Kong. The economic interests of Britain and other countries in Hong Kong will be ensured. The special administrative region will be able to maintain and develop economic and cultural relations with international organizations and issue its own travel documents. The government of the Hong Kong special administrative region will be responsible for maintaining public order in this region.

4. In the more than 12 years of the transitional period from now to 1997, both sides will fully cooperate with each other to maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong, which is a common purpose for both. (In other words, during the transitional period, Britain will continue administering Hong Kong and China will fully support and cooperate with it.)

The annexes will be:

1. The exchange of notes: "The exchange of notes" concerns problems after 1997. It mainly comprises a concrete exposition on the 12-point plan of the Chinese side.
2. The protocol on handling and taking over Hong Kong, which mainly concerns the problem of transition during the next 12 years.

As to the contents of the annexes and further details of the exchange of notes, since this reporter has already made an accurate prediction in the last issue, it is not necessary to go into any more details about this.

The Work of the Liaison Group Will Be Divided Into Two Stages

With regard to the work of the Sino-British joint liaison group (hereinafter called the "liaison group"), Foreign Secretary Howe discussed this in detail at a press conference in Hong Kong. With many tasks to perform in Hong Kong, how will the liaison group start its work? The writer was informed that the liaison group will carry out its work in two stages. In the first stage, the group will discuss Hong Kong's foreign relations, international airport, right and duty to sign agreements with foreign countries, and how to suit Hong Kong to the new situation. In the second stage, especially when 1997 is near, the group will pay more attention to studying and discussing various measures occurring in the transitional period.

The leaders of both sides act in the capacity of ambassadors. The liaison group has five members, and if necessary a specialist group will be formed. As the liaison group does not have administrative power, Britain will be in charge of Hong Kong during the transitional period. In maintaining Hong Kong's social order, developing the economy, and stabilizing the Hong Kong dollar and Hong Kong's finances, Sir Edward Youde's responsibilities are by no means light.

Participating in Administering Hong Kong and Training Talented People

Obviously, the main problem during the 12-year transitional period is the participation of Hong Kong people in administering Hong Kong.

Deng Xiaoping has pointed out on many occasions: The future Hong Kong government should be composed mainly of patriots. Mainly does not mean entirely, and patriot does not mean a person with leftist views. This reporter was informed that on the morning of 31 July Deng Xiaoping frankly explained this to Foreign Secretary Howe and Sir Edward Youde.

Deng Xiaoping explicitly said: All sides should discover and recommend talented people for the future Hong Kong government. Preferably, they should be middle-aged or below. The most important prerequisite for them is that they should agree with the reunification of China and with the reunification of the Chinese nation. They should be able to safeguard national dignity and should not do anything harmful to national dignity. In addition, they should have talent and social prestige, be good at making friends, and be able to do things in a practical manner.

The Relationships Between Representative Government and the Basic Law

At present, there are plenty of talented people in Hong Kong. It can be said with certainty that tens of thousands of talented young people will emerge in the future. This reporter was informed that a high-ranking British official has aired the following view to the British Government: Do not force a prearranged group on the future government of the Chinese Hong Kong special administrative region. Foreign Secretary Howe explicitly expressed the following to Deng Xiaoping: When 1997 comes, Britain will hand over a complete, prosperous, and stable Hong Kong to China.

A series of key questions has emerged: What are the relationships between the "green paper on representative government" and the "basic law on the Hong Kong special administrative region"? How should we embody Hong Kong's close relations with China? How should we adapt the future political system to the interests of people of different strata? How should we further promote Hong Kong's stability and prosperity? The people concerned will certainly not ignore these questions.

The Basic Law Should Be Enacted Ahead of Schedule

It has also been learned that the basic law for the future special administrative region of Hong Kong will be enacted around 1990, a few years earlier than originally planned. This was decided after talks between Zhao Ziyang; the foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe; and Hong Kong Governor Edward Youde. The earlier completion of the basic law is thought to ensure a smooth handover of the regime and to aid in the search for qualified people at an early date for a successful succession. This reporter will discuss this problem in detail in the next issue.

The "one country, two systems" concept was put forward after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which was based on the history, present status, and future of Hong Kong and Taiwan. It now seems that the dispute over the sovereignty of the Diaoyutai Islands and the Nansha Archipelago can also be solved on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and allowing for joint exploitation. Successful application of the "one country, two systems" formula will not only grant good fortune to the people of Hong Kong, but also design a new model in the present stage of international relations. This is why the British foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, said that the "one country, two systems" concept can serve as an example for other countries. It is good for the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and of great significance to the world.

No Victory or Defeat, But Friendly Cooperation

Some people say that Britain has been retreating in defeat again and again in negotiations on the future of Hong Kong, and that the British consent to establish the "liaison group" in Hong Kong makes people more disheartened. As a matter of fact there is no victory or defeat for either China and Britain. On this question, China has in fact given up a lot of things which she ought to uphold in terms of sovereignty in order that the present social mold in Hong Kong can be continued and the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong can be maintained. In the end, she has made a step forward. Just as Deng Xiaoping has said, if more accommodation is made, we will make mistakes. It goes without saying that Hong Kong is a part of China. The return of Hong Kong to China at an appropriate time is an inexorable step that Britain should take for abolishing colonialism in Hong Kong. Precisely as Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, since both sides have adhered to the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, the results have been good. This is favorable to both China and Britain in terms of immediate and long-term interests.

Zhao Ziyang Will Visit Britain Early Next Year

In Beijing, it has been learned that after China and Britain officially sign the agreement, the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, will visit Britain after the spring of 1985, and on the occasion, China and Britain will discuss matters of vital importance for many developmental programs. It has also been learned that it was Deng Xiaoping who invited British Queen Elizabeth II to visit China when he met with Geoffrey Howe. It is believed that the queen will make her goodwill visit to China in the second half of next year. When the time comes, a new high tide will appear in friendly Sino-British relations.

A satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong question will certainly bring about a leap forward in development of economic cooperation between China and Britain. A high-ranking official of the British side said with regret: The transfer of Jardine's registration is out of keeping with the times. The general manager of the Chartered Bank in Hong Kong, Mr Brown, clearly indicated: In the future Hong Kong will be an important commercial center and production base. No matter what happens, the Chartered Bank, which has had relations with China for 126 years, will stay in Hong Kong forever. Brown's remarks really show sound judgment.

HOWE UNLIKELY TO BE SIGNER OF DRAFT AGREEMENT

HK210352 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Aug 84 p 1

[By Frank Choi]

[Text] Peking, Aug 20 — The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is unlikely to visit Peking next month to initial the draft Sino-British agreement, it was learnt today.

The document is likely to be signed by the leaders of the two negotiating teams.

This would mean the British Ambassador to Peking, Sir Richard Evans, putting pen to paper for the British side.

One diplomatic source said: "The expected agreement will only be a document drafted to confirm the initial agreements in accordance with the records of the negotiations.

"This is standard procedure for any international agreement."

Sir Richard, meanwhile, was involved in a guessing game with reporters about the number of round of talks likely before the draft agreement is signed.

Asked whether the 21st session, which starts tomorrow, will be the second last, he said: "If I said that, it would mean there would be only 22 rounds of talks, wouldn't it?"

Reporters told him they were betting on a total of 22 rounds.

Sir Richard replied: "I don't think I'm going to take your bet. Obviously and clearly, there will be a limited number of talks before the end of September, and this is the 21st round.

"I said less than 30 last time. This time, I would reduce it to less than 25."

He suggested that the drafting of the basic laws would probably start after the negotiations are over.

Sir Richard said he did not think the two sides had yet begun to select the senior representatives who will sit on the joint liaison group.

It was also learnt that most of the reference papers for the talks have been transferred from the Hong Kong Government Secretariat to the British members of the working group set up to speed the negotiations.

Emerging from a four-hour working group meeting today, one of the British members, Hong Kong's Political Adviser, Mr Robin McLaren, said the group had no plans for any particular number of sessions. They will work until the job is finished.

Declining detailed comment on the unresolved issues in the talks — land, civil aviation and nationality — Mr McLaren would only say that there would be something on all these issues in the agreement.

The leader of the British team in the working group, Dr David Wilson, said the group is conducting its work in a progressive and businesslike manner.

He said the working group would meet the target date of next month.

"Our job is to work as fast as we can to assist the talks up to the initialling of the text (of the draft agreement)," he said.

Meanwhile, the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, arrived in the Chinese capital this afternoon to take part in the 21st round of talks.

He told reporters at Peking airport that the working group is making steady progress.

But he suggested that the media should not use the word "breakthrough" to describe its work.

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